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WASHINGTON.

THE DEMOCRATIC SCANDAL MAKERS.

SECRET DOINGS OF THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE—UNFAIRNESS IN ALL—REPUTATIONS DESTROYED WITHOUT OPPORTUNITY OF DEFENSE—LAXITY OF THE REPUBLICAN MEMBERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The manner of conducting most of the thirty-six or forty investigations now in progress by the House is disgraceful beyond comparison. In a general way, it is not using too strong language to say the Republicans have an equal share of the blame, because they do not look after the investigations, and leave the Democrats to run them pretty much according to their whimsical pleasure. The conduct of the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice furnishes an illustration. The Republican members do not even know what testimony has been taken, though they sometimes inquire as to the subject under consideration. Witnesses tell their volunteer stories to some Democratic member of the committee. If the testimony reveals any Democratic crookedness it never goes on record. Otherwise, the witness is called to the Committee-room and, with one or two Democratic members present, besides the stenographer, he is questioned sufficiently to make the desired record, and without cross-examination to test credibility or discover motive, or for any purpose, the witness is then discharged, and that is the last of him. If there is anything very scandalous in the testimony of any witness it leaks out in a day or two in its most damaging form, and gets into the columns of a faithful organ. The Republican members should insist that no witnesses be examined except at the regular or duly called meetings, in the presence of a quorum of members, and one Republican should make it his duty to keep the affair in hand—not to protect Republican thieves, but to see that respectable men are not smirched by partisan and untruthful witnesses.

THE NAVAL COMMITTEE.

The conduct of the Committee on Naval Affairs is even worse. It sits with closed doors, the Chairman, Clerk, and Stenographer, and sometimes one or two members besides, carrying on the entire business. Witnesses are examined whenever the spirit moves. Mr. Harris, of Massachusetts, is attending closely to this investigation, Mr. Danford, the other active Republican of the committee, being compelled by the illness and absence of Mr. Bass to attend the meetings of the Clymer committee. The chief fault to be found with the Naval Committee is its unfair method of proceeding. Mr. Whitthorne seems to imagine himself before some shadowy, invisible court and jury, trying an indictment. He puts in the evidence on one side, and if there is any desire to explain or disprove he says the other side will be heard after a while, and the evidence can be admitted then. A month ago a man named Wolf told before the committee a remarkable story of seeing money divided between S. P. Brown, A. G. Cattell, and others. He also told of paying money to two clerks in the Navy Department named Henriques and Patterson. They have not been examined to this day, and the charge has been investigated no further. Henriques was before the committee, but after a few unimportant questions was dismissed, and Patterson has not been called. These clerks are guilty or innocent. If guilty, they should be at once turned out of the department. If innocent, the affair is of less public importance, but the clerks are entitled at least to a hearing. Mr. Whitthorne leaves them, (from his point of view presumably guilty,) to continue their work in the department. And so he goes on. He makes a point against the department, or gets a sensational story upon record, and then, without waiting a moment to develop the truth, he proceeds to other subjects. Mr. Whitthorne will perhaps see a materialization of the shadowy court before which he is presenting this important case. He may happen to perceive some day that the judge is public opinion, and that he is pronounced a pettifogging partisan. The Republicans who quietly submit to this method of inquiry will by and by observe that the session is almost gone, and that the promised hearing in defense is impossible for lack of time. The testimony will not be ordered printed, (economy being pleaded as an excuse,) and the original manuscript will be placed at the disposal of Democratic newspaper men, who will select out the choice morsels of scandal for use in the canvass.

OTHER UNFAIR PROCEEDINGS.

The Real Estate Pool Committee, the safe burglary examination, the inquiry as to the whisky prosecutions, these and many more instances might be quoted at length to show the unprecedented and partisan management of committees. The first-named committee is charged with withholding from the press the dispatches that would have disproved the statement they sent out relative to the deposits by Secretary Robeson with Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. And so through the list of investigations one may proceed without finding one that is entirely fair and honest. Mr. Clymer's committee, it must be admitted, has a remarkable sense of justice, in comparison with many others. They called a crazy man to tell a false story of Gen. Meigs, but they called the latter immediately, and let his statement and the department record go out with the testimony of his accuser. The other committees having blackened a reputation like that of Gen. Meigs, no matter how, would have prevented a denial or explanation as long as possible. Republican thieves ought to be pursued more diligently, and punished more severely, than if they were Democrats. There can be no disputing this point, and the Democrats understand it fully, and act upon it. They should not be hindered from discovering all possible Republican frauds. But a Republican has an equal right to be heard with any other American citizen or accused person. The Republicans in the House must be pronounced lax in duty if they do not see that the right of self-defense is extended to all. One determined man on a committee can enforce right, and if justice cannot be obtained otherwise, the affair can be brought on the floor of the house in such a way as to force the doors of the committee room open and compel the orderly examination of witnesses. What is written above should not be taken as in any degree a defense of Secretary Robeson. He must defend himself. Nobody else can do it for him. But he should not be denied the right of defense. The testimony now before the committee, ex parte as it is, needs the Secretary's earliest attention. The fact has been published that Mathews, of New-York, paid the Cattells five per cent. on his transactions to induce them not to enter into competition in the furnishing of certain descriptions of supplies to the Navy. This is a mere suggestion of his testimony. It has not been stated that Paymaster Bradford, who appears in the correspondence concerning the deposits abroad during the panic, first told Mathews of the purpose of the Cattells to go into competition in the same business, and represented the facilities they would have by reason of their relations to the Secretary; and Bradford advised Mathews to see E. G. Cattell, brother of the ex-Senator and a member of the firm. This suggestion led to the subsequent arrangement by which Mathews paid the Cattells over $100,000 in various installments. There is another feature of Mathews' testimony which one hesitates to enter upon because it relates to a member of the Secretary's family. Now, it is easy enough for the Secretary to meet this testimony in two ways. That is, it will be easy if the facts permit. He must meet it in one of two ways, or submit to be the subject of damaging suspicions, which should not be indulged by any one till his answer has been heard. The Secretary will be triumphantly vindicated, and so will the Cattells, if the story and books of Mathews can be disproved. If the statement of Mathews is correct, then there is another course which will clear the Secretary of doubt. Let him cut loose from the Cattells, who are thus shown to have traded on his name and his friendship. If Mathews' testimony is true, then the Cattells have made money, without investments, out of their pretended influence with the Secretary. Mathews with his books and records must be refuted, or the Cattells must go. If there is any other defense which will satisfy the public, it is difficult to imagine what it can be.

THE TESTIMONY AGAINST BABCOCK.

THE PUBLISHED REPORTS MUCH STRONGER THAN THE RECORDS WARRANT—THE REAL POINTS IN THE CASE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The reports of the testimony of Whitley, ex-Treasury detective, on the case of the safe burglary, concerning Gen. Babcock's connection with it, are much stronger than the records before the committee warrant. They are for the most part written by persons strongly prejudiced against Gen. Babcock, who desire to make out a case against him, and doubtless believe he is about to be sent to the Penitentiary. The testimony of Whitley was not corroborated by documentary evidence except in one point, and, if rumors of this evening are true, it will be entirely refuted. There are in the testimony some points which leave considerable weight to sustain the charge that Babcock knew of the safe burglary scheme in advance of its execution, which knowledge clearly established would make him an accessory and liable to punishment with those more actively engaged in the conspiracy. First, Babcock sent for Whitley, who came to him, and the former explains he requested Whitley to find out the authors of certain publications in the New-York newspapers directed against him, and to report to one of his subordinates. Whitley never made any report, as Babcock states he was requested, and Babcock never made any further inquiries in regard to the subject. Second, Babcock told Whitley to report to Harrington, who had something for him to do. Third, immediately after the burglary Whitley testifies that Babcock said to him, "Harrington has slopped over. If the business had been intrusted to you alone it would have been better done." Fourth, Whitley produced a letter, written in lead-pencil, relating to the payment of the secret service force, the contents of which are not accurately given, but which made some promise that Whitley should be taken care of, or that the force should be paid. The fourth point is met by the production of Whitley's letters to Babcock, which relates to the payment of the secret service force. Neither of the letters makes any reference, even inferentially, to the safe burglary. The third point Babcock positively denies, and his testimony stands against that of Whitley. In regard to the second point, Babcock says Harrington had asked him to send Whitely to him, and he had complied with the request, Harrington being an officer of the Government, to whom Babcock referred Whitley without knowing for what his services were desired, as he might have referred him to any other officer of the Government. In regard to the first point there is no explanation. It will be seen that thus far the case against Babcock is entirely inferential, and there is no evidence before the committee which would procure either an indictment or conviction. As to the effect of the testimony upon the popular mind, that is another matter. If Gen. Babcock had not been connected with the whisky frauds by an indictment and prosecution, this case would probably make little impression on the public mind. As it stands, it cannot be denied the most unprejudiced have a doubt, which it will require positive evidence to remove. This may be unjust to him, but it is his misfortune. It can be relied upon that the four points stated above are the strongest that the testimony will permit to be made. It must also be remembered that in law Whitley's uncorroborated testimony would probably not be admitted as evidence, and if it were a jury would be instructed to exercise great caution in accepting it as true. Of course there may be other testimony to be brought before the committee, of which nothing is now known; but it would seem from Whitley's evidence that he was the only person, except it should be Harrington and Banfield, by whom Babcock could be connected with the case. The two latter will undoubtedly give no testimony which will reflect on themselves.

A SERIOUS CHARGE DISPOSED OF.

THE ACCUSATION AGAINST THE MARSHAL OF DAKOTA TERRITORY—HIS SATISFACTORY EXPLANATION TO A HOUSE COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice had quite a long session yesterday afternoon. Marshal Burdick, of Dakota, was called upon to explain charges that he had used vouchers signed in blank by jurors and bailiffs, and had filled them out for larger sums than had been paid to the persons signing the same. Three instances of this kind were charged. In one it appears that a voucher was for $25, and the person signing it received but $22. In two other cases the vouchers were for eight or ten dollars each more than was said to have been received. The explanation was entirely satisfactory to the committee; at least, none of them have expressed any disposition to doubt the truth of the witness' testimony. He testified that it had been the habit to have certain of these vouchers signed in blank, before the close of the terms, in order to facilitate the make-up of the accounts, and the payments to witnesses and others. No fraud was possible, because the amounts in each case were stated in open court before the vouchers were filled out. He brought memoranda, which from its appearance was evidently made at the time, showing that he had loaned money to the persons who had received less than the vouchers indicated, with the agreement at the time that he should take the amount out of the fees when paid. That is to say, bailiffs or witnesses would get short of money, and would ask him to advance them a few dollars, which he would do out of his own pocket as a matter of accommodation, and then would retain the amounts in paying them the fees when due, not only in cases mentioned, but in many others. These memoranda showed the loans and the withholding of the amounts as per agreement. The committee will, therefore, give up the examination of these charges, and turn their attention in some other direction.

AN IMPORTANT LAND CASE.

THE TITLE TO NINE HUNDRED AND SIXTY THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND INVOLVED—THE OSAGE TREATY LAND IN DISPUTE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The Supreme Court is expected to render a decision to-morrow in the Osage land case, in which is involved the title to 960,000 acres of land in Kansas. This is the largest and perhaps most important land case ever presented for adjudication. Under certain acts of Congress passed in March, 1863, and July, 1866, grants of land in Kansas were made, in the usual form, in aid of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad Companies. At the time these grants were made the Osage Indians held a large tract of rich and valuable land in Kansas, known as the Osage Reservation. The Osages deeded their land to the United States by a treaty proclaimed Jan. 21, 1867, the Government undertaking to sell that portion known as the Osage Treaty land, about nine hundred and sixty thousand acres, the proceeds to be applied to the general civilization of the Indians. Another portion of the land was called the Osage Trust land, and this was to be sold for the benefit of the Osages themselves. A third portion was called the diminished reservation, which remained in possession of the Osages until recently, when by an arrangement with the tribe this diminished portion was also sold, and the Osages went to the Indian Territory. On April 10, 1869, Congress passed an act authorizing the sale of the Osage ceded lands to actual settlers at $1 25 per acre, and under this act settlers entered the ceded lands. The railroads then set up a claim that these lands belonged to them by virtue of the acts of March, 1863, and July, 1866. They claim that although when the acts were passed these lands did not pass under the grant, that the grant attached when the Indian title was extinguished. Attorney General Williams, at the instance of Congressman Lawrence, of Ohio, authorized suit to be brought in the name of the United States against the railroad companies, to adjudge that they were not entitled to the lands. The case was decided by Justice Miller, of the Supreme Court, and Judge Dillon, of the Kansas District Court, in January, 1874, the decision being against the railroads, and in favor of the settlers, to protect whom the suit was brought by the Government. The railroads appealed the case to the Supreme Court, before which it was argued last October by Judge Black and Mr. Lawrence for the settlers, and Col. Phillips and Senator Edmunds for the railroad companies. There are now on these ceded lands a population of at least 15,000 people, possessing schools, churches, and various industrial establishments. A decision in favor of the railroad companies would abrogate the title of these people to their property, which was regularly purchased from the United States.

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

A CORRECT STATEMENT OF AN AFFAIR IN WHICH MR. CLAPP IS INTERESTED—SOME OF HIS DUTIES AS PUBLIC PRINTER EXPLAINED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—A correct statement of the situation of affairs in the Government Printing Office, out of which Mr. Singleton, of the Printing Committee, and perhaps other Democrats, profess to expect the impeachment of Mr. Clapp, is easily explained and interesting. The Government Printer is disbursing officer for his office. He gives a bond of $80,000, and under that bond is permitted to draw from the Treasury $53,000, to be used in the payment of his force. It so happens that the pay-roll of the office, since the *Congressional Record* has been printed there, sometimes exceeds the sum of ninety thousand dollars per month. Of course, Mr. Clapp cannot pay $90,000 with $53,000. He manages it in this way: there is a revenue to the office from the sales of waste paper and clippings, and otherwise, amounting to $30,000 or $40,000 annually. The law requires the Government printer to account for this to the Treasury Department, and to turn it over, to be covered into the Treasury. The law does not specify any time when this account shall be rendered. Mr. Clapp has therefore accumulated from this source some fifty thousand dollars, which he has not accounted for to the Treasury, but of which he has a complete account on his own books. As the receipts accumulate in excess of this amount, they are from time to time transferred to the Treasury. On the first of the month he takes the fifty-three thousand dollars, which he is permitted to draw from the Treasury, and places with it, from his safe, $30,000 or $40,000, as may be required, and pays off the force in the office, as soon as possible, which is usually about the 10th of the month. The pay-rolls are forwarded to the Treasury, where the accounts are settled in the course of another ten days, and the payments shown by these vouchers above the $53,000 are returned to Mr. Clapp and by him placed in the safe, to be used again in the same manner the first of the next month. A portion of this money is always in the safe, and all of it there a week or ten days during each month. At other times the greater portion is represented on the pay rolls. Mr. Clapp, in his annual report two years ago, explained that he was unable to make his monthly payments with the amount that he could draw under his bond, and asked for legislation to permit him to make larger drafts. Since then the *Congressional Record* has been added to his charge. There is not a suggestion that any of the money has been lost or stolen. It is charged that there has been a violation of law. This Mr. Clapp does not believe. So that he accounts for this money when he goes out of office, and his accounts are found correct, he has complied with the law as he understands it. He understands very well that the proceeding is irregular, but if he had not resorted to it the office could not have been conducted regularly or conveniently. Mr. Singleton says Mr. Clapp is to be impeached for embezzlement.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

EXPENDING MONEY IN ADVANCE OF APPROPRIATIONS—THE SERGEANT AT ARMS LOOKING FOR GEN. KILPATRICK—HALLET KILBOURN'S MARTYRDOM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—There is a statute which forbids any public officer to expend more money in any one year or for any one purpose than is appropriated by Congress. To violate this law would be an impeachment offense. It is also unlawful to make any contracts or incur any obligation beyond the amount of the regular appropriations. The committees of the House of Representatives have expended an indefinite sum of money, estimated by some to be quite two hundred thousand dollars, while the lowest estimate puts the amount at ninety-eight thousand dollars, and there has not been a dollar appropriated to meet these obligations. Now, there may be no question of law to be raised in this case, although it is difficult to see just how a Chairman of a committee of the House has powers not existing with the head of a department, or with the President himself. The ethics of the business, however, is worthy of some attention, and possibly the Democratic investigators would be puzzled to explain why it is proper for them to spend money in advance of appropriations for the purpose of finding out whether the same has been done by officers of the various departments. This subject is among others which they are investigating. The practice heretofore has been, so far as precedents are remembered, to make appropriations for the use of the committees whenever it appeared that the funds were exhausted, and it has not been usual for witness fees and the like to remain unpaid. At present, however, the large indebtedness above alluded to actually exists, not even the witness Marsh having been able to draw the fees for his first services rendered to Mr. Clymer's committee.

The Sergeant at Arms of the House has issued the following order in relation to Hallet Kilbourne's wine parties at the jail: "Frank Jones, Special Deputy Sergeant at Arms: You will not permit any spirituous or malt liquors or wines to be drank by any person or persons visiting Hallet Kilbourne during his confinement in the common jail under the order of the House. You will see that said Kilbourne shall not offer liquors or wines to persons visiting him."

The Sergeant at Arms of the House has been endeavoring to get a summons to Gen. Kilpatrick, without success. Last week he sent a deputy to New-York to see the American Literary Bureau, for whom Kilpatrick is lecturing, to get a list of his Western engagements, where he is now lecturing. The bureau refused to give a list of the engagements, as they did not want to have them interfered with by Kilpatrick's absence in Washington. They agreed to forward the dispatches of the Sergeant at Arms, and if this is done, Gen. Kilpatrick may get the telegraphic summons, although it is doubtful whether he will obey a summons of that character until his lecture engagements are filled in the section where he is now speaking.

CHANGES IN THE TARIFF.

MORE ARTICLES ADDED TO THE FREE LIST—AN INCREASE OF DUTY ON CHAMPAGNE.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The Committee on Ways and Means have added to the free list of the Morrison Tariff bill the following-named articles: Window glass, painted or stained, imported by and for the use of educational, literary, benevolent, and religious associations, and not for sale; books in other languages than English, Greek, or Latin, balsam, copper-ore, castor-oil. The following-named articles have been stricken from the free list: Drugs, medicines, and other crude chemicals not otherwise provided for, paving tile, coal, including slack and bituminous. The following changes have been made: Collodion of ethers of all kinds fifty cents a pound; the present rate is $1 a pound. Opium prepared for smoking, and all other preparations of opium not otherwise provided for, $9 a pound; it is under the present law $6 a pound. Licorice, in paste or rolls, five cents a pound. The committee have added the following: Champagne and all other sparkling wines in bottles, each containing not more than one quart and more than one pint, $9 a dozen bottles; containing not more than one pint each and more than one-half pint, $4 50 a dozen bottles; containing one-half pint each or less, $2 25 a dozen bottles. This is an increase of one-third over the present rates. Emery grains, one cent a pound; emery ore, $3 a ton; emery, manufactured, ground or pulverized, one-half cent a pound. This is a reduction of one-half of the present rates. The committee have not yet acted upon tea and coffee, but have nearly reached the end of the bill, which will be completed early this week.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

FULL TEXT OF THE BILL RECENTLY INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The following is the text of the bill recently introduced by Senator Sargent, and now under consideration by the Committee on the Judiciary:

"*Be it enacted, &c.*, That in any case pending before the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims for the loss of a whaling vessel and outfit, it shall be the duty of said court, after it shall have determined the value of said vessel and outfit, to add twenty-five per centum thereto, and render a judgment in the case for the amount thus ascertained.

SEC. 2. That where a judgment has heretofore been rendered by said court for the loss of a whaling vessel and outfit, said court shall, on motion of the counsel for claimant or claimants, render an additional judgment in his, her, or their favor for a sum equal to twenty-five per centum of the value of such vessel and outfit.

SEC. 3. That upon all judgments heretofore rendered by said court the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to pay interest at the rate of six instead of four per centum per annum, and upon all judgments hereafter rendered said court shall report the amount of interest at the rate of six per centum per annum; provided, that in cases where interest has already been paid at the rate of four per centum per annum, two per centum per annum additional interest shall be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury."

SPORTS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

A REMARKABLE PEDESTRIAN FEAT—GOLDSMITH MAID'S LATEST EFFORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—Daniel O'Leary, of Chicago, the champion pedestrian of the world, has completed his task of walking 500 miles within 144 hours. Previous to the start he announced his belief that he would accomplish the journey in 141 hours, thus beating a previous performance in Chicago, when he made the same distance in 142 hours and 45 minutes. At about midnight last (Saturday) night he left the track, having accomplished the unprecedented feat of walking 500 miles in 139 hours and 32 minutes. The 429th mile was made in 8 minutes 58 seconds.

Goldsmith Maid trotted a mile against Golden Gate yesterday at Bay District track, the latter to run a mile and 550 yards. The Maid won in 2:19¾, beating Golden Gate three seconds.

EFFORTS IN COL. MAGUIRE'S BEHALF.

ST. LOUIS, April 9.—The petition put in circulation here yesterday asking President Grant to pardon Col. Maguire is being numerously signed by all classes of citizens, and the press speak sympathetically. His counsel will ask Judge Treat to-morrow for a stay of execution for thirty days.

CENTENNIAL TRAVELING.

REDUCED FARES ON THE RAILROADS

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. TAKEN OFF THE REGULAR RATES—TRIP TICKETS TO BE ISSUED FOR SIXTY DAYS—THE UNION PACIFIC DOES NOT CONSENT TO THIS ARRANGEMENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 7, 1876.

The different railroads interested in the subject of Centennial fares have met in convention, and have settled that there shall be a reduction of twenty-five per cent., and that round trip tickets shall be issued for a period of sixty days. I grieve to say, however, that the Union Pacific Railroad has not consented to enter into this agreement, which appears to be universal on all roads east of Omaha. It cannot be doubted that the arguments which resulted in a reduction apply equally to this road. But it has a monopoly of the travel to and from the California slopes, and, although built with public money, intends to make the most of its opportunities. This piece of detestable greediness, this exhibition of utter want of public spirit, and complete absence of patriotic feeling, will undoubtedly be remembered some day in the halls of Congress, and the Union Pacific managers will learn to their sorrow that greediness bursts the bag. This evil spirit is the more to be lamented because one of the inducements held out to foreigners to come to the Centennial is that they can avail themselves of the opportunity to visit the Falls of Niagara, the Yosemite Valley, and the great mining regions of the far West. And those who held out these alluring prospects did so partially in the belief that there would be a general reduction of prices all over the American Continent. But it would seem that they reckoned without their host, or, in other words, did not appreciate at its proper value the rapacity of Jay Gould and his friends. Every where else the visitor can go to the Centennial and return for a fare and a half. Put arithmetically the Centennialist from Wabash will get a round trip ticket lasting sixty days for $30 15, the ordinary single rate being $20 20. The gentleman from Oshkosh can gaze his fill on the evidences of American resources and development for $41 10, the usual single rate being $27 40. From St. Louis the Centennial fare will be $40 50, and from Chicago $33, and from Dallas, Texas, the furthest railroad point of the Texas Pacific, the fare will be only $81. But the law restricting the baggage of the passenger to 100 pounds will be most strictly enforced, and if any belle from that Texan city should be so ill advised as to bring much wardrobe, she will have to pay at the rate of $8 10 for each additional 100 pounds, and proportionately for fractions thereof.

The railroad arrangement by which any traveler can go to Philadelphia via New-York for $1 additional is a clear proof that the railway men understand perfectly well that the vast mass of Centennialists who will come from every quarter of these United States will spend five days in New-York for one in Philadelphia. The good folks here are doing their very best to create a series of attractions which will keep the visitors here when they have come. But let them be as successful as their best friends hope, they cannot create that atmosphere of enjoyment which New-York possesses. Nor can it be denied that in the mere materialities of enjoyment New-York is very far ahead of Philadelphia. Our theatres, our Central Park, our magnificent racing at Jerome Park, our steam-boat excursions on the moonlit Hudson, our Long Branch, our West Point, our unrivaled hotels, our displays of four-in-hands fully equal to those London can produce, our tandem turnouts, our congregations of all the notabilities of the nation, make New-York City a perfect paradise for the country visitor. At Philadelphia life runs in a more subdued strain, and even the oxygen of a Centennial holiday cannot give it that exhilarating air which New-York always has, even in a snow-storm. Therefore I take the liberty of prophesying that out of the sixty days, New-York, and its two subs, Long Branch and Saratoga, will capture fifty, and Philadelphia will have the remainder.

The special arrangements which Col. Scott's road has made with New-York deserve hearty commendation for the liberal spirit in which they have been conceived. There will be for New-Yorkers two kinds of tickets—one good for fifteen days, which will cost $5 for the round trip, and one restricted to the day of issue. Of the daily tickets there will be three classes—first class, after 7 o'clock in the morning, $4; second class, between 6 A. M. and 7 A. M., $3; third class, before 6 A. M., $2. The most costly will be run very fast, and will land the visitors in the Centennial grounds in from two hours and a half to three hours. The second and third will be run fast when they can, and slow when they must, and, no matter when they start, will have to give way to the first-class trains. Passengers by these classes will get to Philadelphia in four or five hours; and though this may seem to the well-to-do an intolerable amount of traveling time to the number of hours devoted to sight-seeing, yet it must be remembered that the poorer people like the excitement of traveling, and will find a positive pleasure where others find weariness and vexation. Special rates have also been made with Baltimore and Washington, and I trust the Pennsylvania Road will also deal handsomely with Cape May and Long Branch, in all of which directions the many-armed line extends its sway. With the two last places indeed it has a monopoly of communication, and can do what it chooses in the way of fare. I believe that the arrangements with them will be the usual Summer rate of two cents per mile; but this will make the fare from Long Branch to the Centennial pretty high, because the road is by no means an air-line, but, on the contrary, highly zig-zag. But between New-York and Philadelphia there will be competition by the 1st of May, for the New-Jersey Central, of which John Taylor Johnston is the President, will enter the field with a new line. his new route is composed of several lines, which dovetail in together very neatly. First, from Liberty street to Bound Brook comes the Jersey Central, which from that point deflects to the westward into Easton. From Bound Brook the new line runs to the Delaware River, which is here spanned by a noble bridge. Here it makes connection with the Northern Pennsylvania road, which runs it into Philadelphia, close to the Kensington depot. But to get to the Centennial grounds, he cars have to run on the track of the Pennsylvania Railroad. In no case has Col. Scott thrown any impediment in the way of the Centennial arrangements of any other line, though it must be confessed he fought most desperately against the new line's bridge at Yardleyville, on the Delaware, and against the famous frog at Bound Brook. But from the moment the connection was made with the North Pennsylvania he ceased all opposition, and promptly gave them the much-needed facilities for connecting with the Centennial ground. Mr. Johnston's Philadelphia line will probably sell only the first-class tickets, not having the same facilities as the Pennsylvania Railroad for second and third-class passengers.

The trains, no matter from what quarter they come, will all run into the Centennial Passenger Depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which is on Elm avenue, fronting the Machinery Hall. The building for the accommodation of passengers is now almost completed, and though merely a temporary structure, is quite imposing, and has some architectural beauties. There is a central nave to the interior, with two side aisles, the length being 300 feet, and the breadth 140 feet. The roof is open, and displays the same mastery over engineering difficulties as the transept roofs of Machinery Hall and the Main Building, both of which were designed by the architect of the Passenger Depot, Mr. Joseph Wilson, the bridge builder of the Pennsylvania Company. There are four towers at the corners of the exterior and four in the centre of the nave, all of which have pointed roofs. The fact of the matter is that every architect who has any vitality in him has been captivated by the British buildings, and all their recent works show proof of this. This depot, for example, is worked out in genuine Gothic spirit, and moreover the architect has introduced some open timber bonding which is quite ornamental, and is in the very spirit of the later Tudor styles. There will be ample accommodation for passengers in this edifice, which will be furnished with all the comforts of modern depots. The President of the road intended also to construct a temporary depot of enlarged dimensions at the corner of Thirty-second and Market streets; but when he obtained the lists of prices furnished by contractors he found the price of building materials to have fallen so greatly that he determined to seize the opportunity and put up a permanent structure. It has been going up during the last three weeks like the palace of Aladdin, nor can I doubt that it will be ready by the 1st day of May. This structure, even more forcibly than the other, demonstrates the strong hold that the British buildings have taken upon architects with brains and souls, for it is pure Tudor.

This building is 185 feet long by 100 feet deep, and is constructed of pressed brick. The exterior is of two stories, and the dressings are of Ohio sandstone. There is considerable ornamentation in geometric lines of black brick, and above the second row of windows in panels of the cornice are encaustic tiles from Minturn, Holley & Co. The cornice is of brick, but above it is a cresting of metal painted blue, and in the centre is a colossal representation of the arms of the Pennsylvania Railroad in galvanized metal. This is almost identical with the arms of the State, the difference being that here the horses are not both rampant, but one is regardant. There will be a grand portico here, 35 feet wide in front, and on Thirty-second street another of the same extent. In rear there will be a superb porch 50 feet wide, beneath which passengers can come and go to and from the trains. There are no sheds for the trains, but it is understood that Col. Scott has bargained for the Main Exhibition building, and that sheds 1,200 feet long will be constructed from the materials during the Winter. It may be necessary to explain that the Pennsylvania Railroad is changing its permanent way, and the road-bed, instead of descending some forty feet, as it now does, will in a short time ascend some twenty-six feet. In fact the present depot is on the top of a hill, whereas the old one was half way down its slope. The engineering gain by this change is very obvious, but the manner in which it has been achieved is exceedingly complicated, and when an obliging engineer put before my eyes a labyrinthian map showing a dœdal confusion of tracks I earnestly besought him not to explain it.

The British buildings, which have worked such havoc in the ideas of architects, are just at present closed to the public, being in the hands of Messrs. Cooper & Holt, the great decorators of London, who are to that city what Marcotte is to this. Mr. Cooper is indeed the gentleman who completed the decorations of the British building at Vienna, but on that occasion Mother England had a bad fit of economy, and absolutely would allow only $40,000. As it was impossible to do much with this sum, some patriotic English gentlemen, and notably Sir Richard Wallace, the art collector and connoisseur, contributed from their own funds. On the present occasion money has been lavished by the English Government without stint, and the turnishing is of a character which will delight artistic eyes. There is not a veneered article in any room, everything being solid. Neither is there any metallic casting to be seen, all the metal work being hammered. In the cabinets and side-boards and writing-desks, wherever there is a variety of wood, the pieces have been inlaid solid. The wall papering is all of the Eastlake style, in demi-tones upon a gold ground, with bright cornices and dado bandings. The entrance hall and grand hall are floored with superb tiles from Minturn, Holley & Co., grotesque in design and brilliant in color. At each corner are the initials V. R., Victoria Regina, and it will be an unfortunate day for this tile-maker when the Royal Titles bill will compel him to dispose artistically of the letters V. R. B. E. I. I., Victoria Regina Britanniæ et Indorum Imperatrix. This combination, I fear, will puzzle the most adroit of monogrammists. The tables are all of solid oak, and the chairs are marvels of beauty and comfort. But the most singular thing about the whole matter is that with all the outlay there is no pretentiousness, no glaring assertion of cost. In fact, the tendency is rather the other way, and the things look very ordinary until you scrutinize them, when lo! and behold, you find that the hinge of a door is a marvel of beautiful workmanship and quaint design. Also, the wood carvings seem rough and coarse to the uneducated eye, but a connoisseur knows better. He sees that the carving is exquisite, but that there has been no use of sand-paper, and that the marks of the knife have purposely been left. To those who expect their money outlay to tell loudly, the buildings of the British Commission will be a disappointment if they are pachydermatous, but a tremendous rebuke if they are open to conviction. In fact, there is just the difference between the furnishing here and the upholstery of the purse-proud know-nothing as there is between the four-in-hands of Mr. James Gordon Bennett, Col. Jay, Mr. Newbold, and others of the Driving Club, and the turnouts of the late lamented James Fisk, Dr. Helmbold, Col. Delavan, *et id genus omne.* GAR.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

ST. LOUIS, April 9.—T. G. Settle shot and killed Samuel Cowel, at Potosi, on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad, yesterday afternoon, and then went home and shot himself, inflicting a mortal wound. Settle had been station agent at Potosi, and had been removed at the instigation of Cowel, who was an engineer. This created very hard feelings between the men, and was the cause of the tragedy.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE TURKISH INSURRECTION.

THE CRISIS APPROACHING—ALARMING REPORTS FROM BOSNIA.

LONDON, April 10.—The *Times* Berlin dispatch says the crisis of the insurrection is evidently approaching. If Austria does not interfere the insurgents will be reinforced by Bosnian and Servian allies. If Austria does interfere Russian sympathisers may be expected to use their influence in favor of what they consider a national cause. Austria will, most probably, abstain from active intervention, but will prevent the passage of supplies across the frontier. A dispatch to the *Times* from Odessa represents that the insurrection in Bosnia and Croatia is assuming dangerous proportions. The majority of the insurgents are veterans of the Austrian militia. The Governor of Bosnia advised the proclamation of a holy war; he has been recalled. The intelligence is so alarming that the Russian Government is afraid to publish it in Odessa.

FRANCE.

VERIFICATION OF ELECTIONS—THE PARIS VACANCIES.

PARIS, April 9.—The elections of eight Deputies still remain to be verified. The Left have decided to declare three void, including that of M. Rouher at Ajaccio. An election was held to-day in the Thirteenth Arrondissement of Paris, to fill the vacancy caused by Louis Blanc choosing to sit for the Fifth Arrondissement. Cantagrel, Radical, received 3,800; Habay, Radical, 1,770; Bernard, Radical, 1,498; and Perron, Bonapartist, 995. No candidate having a majority, a second ballot is necessary.

LONDON, April 10.—The *Times* dispatch from Paris says a second ballot will be necessary in St. Denis, where an election for Deputy was held yesterday. An insurrection has broken out in the desert portion of the Province of Constantine, in Algeria. Troops have been sent to the scene of disturbance.

GEN. GARIBALDI.

HIS ACCEPTANCE OF A DONATION.

ROME, April 9.—Gen. Garibaldi has written a letter to Prime Minister Depretis accepting the donation of 100,000 lire offered him by the nation and the King some time ago. He says the gift will enable him to co-operate in the works for the improvement of the Tiber, and he has decided to accept it because of the fidelity to the Constitution displayed by the King in recently changing his Ministers.

TROUBLES IN INDIA.

SERIOUS AGRARIAN OUTBREAK IN ONE OF THE DISTRICTS.

LONDON, April 10.—A telegram from Calcutta to the *Times* reports that serious agrarian outbreaks have taken place in the Bustar District of Madras. Thirty thousand peasants are assembled, and troops have been dispatched to restore order.

THE CZAR OF RUSSIA.

NO INTENTION OF ABDICATING.

LONDON, April 10.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Allegemeine Zeitung* maintains that the Czar really intended to abdicate, but the idea was abandoned in consequence of the restoration of his health.

NORTHERN AFGHANISTAN.

A REBELLIOUS SUBJECT DEFEATED.

LONDON, April 10.—The *Times* Calcutta dispatch says intelligence has been received that the Ameer of Cabul has defeated his rebellious feudatory, the Meer of Maimena. The latter lost 3,000 men in the battle.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BURNING OF A WHOLESALE DRUG STORE IN BALTIMORE—LOSS $225,000.

A fire broke out yesterday afternoon, it is supposed from combustion, in the wholesale drug store of William H. Brown & Brother, No. 25 South Sharp street, between German and Lombard streets, Baltimore. The building and stock were completely destroyed. The loss on stock is estimated at $130,000, and on the building $50,000. The insurance on the stock is $110,000, and on the building $40,000. Among the insurances are $25,000 each in the Home, of Hartford, Conn.; Maryland, of Baltimore, and Associated Firemen's, of Baltimore, and $3,000 in the Hanover, of New-York. The names of the other companies have not been ascertained yet. Stellman, Farber & Co., wholesale notions, adjoining Brown & Brother, suffered damage by water to the amount of about $6,000. The roof of the residence of Dr. Louis Seldner, No. 29 South Sharp street, took fire from the sparks which were scattered from the burning drug store, and was damaged, including loss on furniture, to the extent of $10,000, which is covered by insurance in city companies. Several buildings, including warehouses, situated between Sharp and Light streets, took fire on the roofs from flying sparks, but the fire was soon extinguished with little damage. The total loss will not exceed $225,000. Six or eight firemen were injured, but none of them seriously. Brown & Brother were burned out in the same place about five years since.

OTHER FIRES.

Music Hall building and a dwelling-house in Athol, Mass., were destroyed by fire on Saturday night, and several other buildings were damaged. The total loss is estimated at $75,000. Music Hall was owned by T. H. Goodspeed and Dexter Aldrich, and is insured in the Ætna, North American, and Phœnix Companies for the sum of $3,000 each; the Home, German-American, and Springfield Fire and Marine Companies for the sum of $2,000 each. The dwelling-house was occupied by Frederick W. Orcutt, who was severely burned in attempting to save his goods. The firms burned out are Holbrook & Twichell, dry goods; W. S. Wiggins, boots and shoes; Frost & Lee, stoves; Simonds Brothers, furniture; S. W. Bliss, watches, and D. Aldrich, printing office.

A fire in Baltic, Conn., Saturday night, burned the Baptist Church, and injured buildings and stock owned by Edward & Ladd and D. P. Stahn to the amount of $11,000; insurance, $5,800.

A two-story frame house on South Brothers Island was burned yesterday. It was unoccupied, and the disaster is supposed to have been due to the carelessness of tramps.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Two tugs and a dredge left Newport yesterday to assist in getting off the steamer Maryland, ashore at Vineyard Haven.

Mrs. Mary J. Gannett, wife of Rev. George Gannett, of No. 60 Chester square, Boston, committed suicide by jumping from the bridge on Beacon street, on Saturday evening.

James Brown, superintendent of the Avondale Coal Mines, in Indiana, was instantly killed Saturday by falling down the shaft, a distance of 280 feet. The body was terribly mangled.

Saturday morning W. F. Fields, Post Office clerk at New-Haven, while duck shooting off Brandford shore, lost an oar and was carried out into the Sound. He is supposed to be lost, although some think an unknown schooner bound eastward picked him up.

WESTERN RAILROAD MATTERS.

ST. LOUIS, April 9.—The new Receivers of the Missouri Pacific and the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Companies qualified yesterday by giving bonds in $500,000 each. They subsequently held a meeting, and decided to separate the two roads according to the decree of the court. Dr. Garrison was elected General Manager of the Missouri Pacific, and Capt. C. W. Rogers, who was recently appointed Acting Superintendent of the two roads, was chosen General Superintendent of the Atlantic and Pacific Road. Warder Cummins, Superintendent Eastern Division of the Missouri Pacific, was appointed Acting General Superintendent of that road.

KILLED BY AN EDITOR.

ROCK ISLAND, April 10.—David J. Van Meter, city editor of the Rock Island *Argus*, had a fight in a saloon with John Stanbach on Friday afternoon, about whom Mr. Van Meter had written an offensive article. Mr. Stanbach was knocked down and cut in the temple with a pocket-knife, in the hand of Mr. Van Meter, and died last night from the effects of the wound, when it was found that the point of the knife was broken off in the left temporal bone. Mr. Van Meter was arrested and locked up on the charge of murder.

LAST WEEK OF THE REVIVAL

SUNDAY AT THE HIPPODROME.

MR. MOODY COMMENDS THE FORMATION OF CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS—THE WORK THEY HAVE UNDERTAKEN AND ARE FAITHFULLY DOING EVERYWHERE—THE SAVING POWER OF SYMPATHY.

A large audience attended the morning services at the Hippodrome yesterday. The services opened with the hymn, "Hold the Fort," which was sung by the entire congregation, numbering some seven thousand five hundred people. After prayer by Rev. Dr. Kirkpatrick, Mr. Sankey sang a solo entitled "Sowing the Seed." Mr. Moody next read a portion of the Third Chapter of First Book of Corinthians. Mr. Sankey sang, by request, the solo called "Waiting and Watching." At its conclusion Mr. Moody began his sermon. Last Sunday, he said, I did not finish my talk to young converts. I want to-day to urge upon them the importance of engaging in some definite work for the Lord. To do this I shall recommend them to join a Christian Association where some specific duty will be assigned to them. I think, nay, I am sure, that I owe all my success in this work to the help I first got from the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago. I believe it to be the duty of the Church to support these associations. Here they are, with but twenty-two years' growth, and spreading all over the country. The Church should give them work to do and help them on. When the association was first started in Chicago, I remember that the cry was raised that it "would draw the congregation from the churches," but it was not so. They raised up evangelists from the multitude of laymen and sent them out to work for the Lord. Why, instead of keeping men from the Church, they are doing more to-day to get men into it than any other influence. We haven't got enough ministers, and, therefore, we want to raise men up from the laity to preach to the multitude. This is just what the Young Men's Christian Association is doing. It is breaking down that heavy wall of sectarianism which, in past years, so neutralized the work of the Church. Ministers and laymen of all denominations are now meeting as Christians. All denominational prejudices are being swept away or are gone already. Does this not help the cause of Christ? I say that instead of the great city having but one Christian Association, with a great load of debt upon its shoulders, it should have eight or ten branches to reach all classes. In saying this I don't want to be understood as advocating this Association in preference to the Church. It is simply the Church in action, and therefore I say that we should support it. Its work among the young men of the land should win it the recognition of all the public. Young men in this City are exposed to temptation on every side; they need some shield. They have fifty temptations nowadays where our fathers had but one. It is to protect them against these luring haunts of vice that the Young Men's Christian Association opens its doors to them and bids them welcome. It introduces them to Christian society, and surrounds them with Christian influence, and thus saves them. All parents who have sons whom they love should give their money to this organization and give it liberally. I might pass the entire day relating how hundreds of young men on the very verge of moral ruin have been rescued by its agency. It reaches them by personal efforts, working hand to hand, heart to heart. It isn't preaching that these young men want; they have had enough of sermons long ago. What they need is a heart full of love, and a hand of sympathy stretched out to them in kindness. I remember once when I was in Chicago a friend came to me in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, bringing with him a fine-looking young man, whom he said had but just come from prison. He asked me if I would not do something for him, as he had not a friend in all the great city. I promised my friend that I would do what I could, and after he had gone I spoke to the young man kindly. I didn't say anything of the past. I just let that be buried, and talked only of the future. I found my new friend anxious to become a Christian, and I invited him home. When I reached the house, my little daughter met us in the parlor, and I introduced the young man to her as "papa's friend." She ran up and threw her arms round his neck and kissed him, in her childish way, and to my surprise he burst into tears and wept like a child. Afterword I spoke to him about it, and he told me that it was the first kiss he had received since his mother's death. It was just that little girl's sympathy that touched his soul. So, my friends, it is sympathy that will work more than sermons toward the salvation of sinners. Young men, why do you not rise and go to the rescue of your perishing fellow-men? God will bless your efforts and crown them with success. After an earnest prayer, the benediction was pronounced, and the audience was dismissed.

THE WOMEN'S MEETING.

The throng of ladies at the afternoon service was so great that an overflow meeting was held to accommodate those who were unable to obtain admittance to the large hall. The hymn entitled "I Need Thee Every Hour" was first sung, and after prayer had been offered Mr. Sankey sang the solo, "Behold the Bridegroom Cometh." Mr. Moody read selections from the second epistle of St. Peter and the twenty-fourth chapter of St. Matthew, and was followed by Mr. Sankey, who sang another solo called "Waiting and Watching." Mr. Moody selected his text from the seventh chapter of Genesis, "And the Lord said unto Noah, Come thou and all thy house into the ark; for thee have I seen righteous before me in this generation." I would like you, said the speaker, to observe this text to-day, and ask yourselves the question, Am I in the ark? If you can't answer it, won't you pray that God will make you able to do so. In my text that sweet little word "come" is recorded in Scripture for the first time. One hundred and twenty years before God told Noah to build the ark, and he obeyed. The people of his generation made all manner of sport of him, and ridiculed him in the undertaking. If there had been any insane asylums in those days, they would surely have put him in one of them. He had no sympathy in that work, excepting from his own family. After he had toiled a great many years on the ark, I can imagine that great crowds of people flock to see him. I hear them say, "There he is, the crazy prophet." If there had been preachers in those days, they would have held him up to their congregations as a solemn warning against fanaticism. Sometimes, however, his heart moved him, and he would start out to warn his countrymen of the terrible wrath to come, and would plead with them to flee from it. But they mocked him as much as ever. They grew more and more skeptical. "Why," they said, "there is no sign of a coming flood; the sun and moon and stars shine now as they did two thousand years ago; the heavens and the earth are the same." Yes, we read that the people went on living just as before, marrying and giving in marriage. The great, and wise, and mighty of that generation all thought that Noah's prediction was but the idle fancy of a diseased brain. Some men to-day think that God cannot destroy the world. If He made it from chaos, can He not destroy it at will? God is a God of Mercy, but we must also remember that He sits in judgment. In that day we can have grace and mercy and love, but we must take the judgment. Now, those antediluvians arose one bright sunshiny day in the Spring, and lo! Noah was moving into the ark. The 120 years had passed. If they had had newspapers in that day the information would have been sent all over the world that the crazy fanatic was entering the ark. There were no signs of a coming storm; the sky was clear, the air was balmy. I can imagine those antediluvians looking in astonishment at the spectacles of the fowls of the air and the beasts of the field all going into the ark in pairs. Undoubtedly some of them were struck with consternation, but I fancy I can hear the wise men saying, "Don't make yourselves uneasy; there is no danger; it is merely a freak of nature. After the ark was filled seven days' grace was given to the people to repent and go into the ark, but they mocked and ridiculed even more than before. At length the last day of grace passed, and the door of the ark was closed. I don't know at what hour the storm came on; perhaps it was midnight. The foundations of the deep were broken; the ocean dashed over its boundaries; the heavens opened and the rain poured down; the lightning flashed, the thunders roared, and the earth was shaken, but still those antediluvians mocked. They said, "Noah calls this his flood; perhaps he thinks we never saw a severe storm." But after it had rained for hours and days, dread fear entered the breasts of those skeptics. I imagine I seem them now fleeing to the ark, but the door is fast; they can't get in. Some fled to the mountains; others built boats as a means of escape from the waters. They began to devise means of escape just as people to-day are making arks of their prayers and resolutions to save them on the judgment day. But when God sits in judgment they will find, too late, that there is but one ark. Six days had passed, the last of the earth was being swept away. Picture that scene, said Mr. Moody, if you can! Ah, no eye saw that dread tragedy of destruction. No soul was left to tell that terrible story of ruin. No tongue can ever describe the agony and suffering of those dark days. But amid all that pain and desolation Noah's ark rode in safety on the judgment waves. To-day God has built an ark for the salvation of every sinner—Jesus Christ. He invites every one. "Come thou and all thy house into the ark." The call comes to us. To-day is a day of grace and mercy, but after it will come the judgment, when all outside of the ark will be swept away and destroyed. Mothers, said he, is it the uppermost thought of your mind, the foremost aim of your life to bring your children into the ark? Or do you watch them snatched suddenly from their life, and still sleep on? I remember reading long ago in the newspapers, of a young sailor who went off on protracted whaling voyage that lasted three years. The father used to keep a light-house. One stormy night he fell asleep and the beacon went out, and left darkness on the waters. In the morning he awoke and saw a wreck, and became aware of his terrible neglect. He went down on the seashore to see if there were any souls yet living that he might save. As he approached the angry waves, there, among the broken spars and rigging, washed the dead body of his own son, for whose coming he had been watching and waiting for three long years. Just there within the sight of home he was ushered into eternity, and by his father's neglect. As I read that story it impressed me as an illustration of parents who were letting their spiritual lights go out, leaving their children in the darkness, the prey of the world and the devil. Mothers, call your little ones around you to-day, and pray that they may enter the ark; that they may all be with you at the resurrection day; that not one may be missing when Christ comes to gather His jewels. After prayer, the congregation sang the hymn beginning: "I Hear Thy Welcome Voice," and the services were concluded with benediction.

The evening services were similar to those held in the afternoon, and the usual services for boys were conducted at the close of the regular meeting.

PALM SUNDAY IN THE CHURCHES.

HIGH MASS AT ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL—THE BLESSING AND DISTRIBUTION OF PALMS.

Palm Sunday was duly commemorated in the Roman Catholic and Episcopal churches yesterday, and special sermons, appropriate to the occasion, were preached in many of the other churches. At St. Patrick's Cathedral High Mass was celebrated at 10:30 o'clock. The celebration was preceded by the ceremony of blessing the palms. Two handsome West India palm shrubs stood on either side of the altar, and an immense pile of hemlock branches was placed at its foot, on the epistle side. Rev. Father Kearney sang the "Asperges," after which the acolytes, followed by Rev. Vicar General Quinn, Rev. Fathers Moran and Keane, filed into the sacristy and stationed themselves on the right of the altar. The choir then sang "Hosanna filis David," while the officiating priest, Father Keane, sprinkled the palms. The Subdeacon next read the lesson taken from Exodus xv. and xvi., after which palms were distributed to the acolytes and assistant clergy by the priest. The remaining branches were gathered up in baskets by the ushers and distributed to the congregation. High mass was then celebrated by Rev. Father Moran. The mass sung by the choir was Concone's, for four voices. Owing to the illness of Prof. Gustave Schmidt, his brother conducted the choir. Mme. Bredelli sang "O, Salutaris Hostia" as a solo, and the "Agnus Dei" embraced a duet for soprano and alto voices. Rev. Father Keane read the Gospel in English from the pulpit. At the close of the mass, Rev. Father Quinn, the Vicar General, ascended the pulpit and read the announcements for the week, and stated that the collection taken up at the services next Sunday would be devoted to the various orphan asylums, which were greatly in need of funds at the present time. Owing to the extreme length of the services the sermon was omitted.

"THE SEED IS THE WORD OF GOD"—SERMON BY REV. DR. OGILBY.

The services at Trinity Church yesterday were unusually long and impressive. The lessons read on Palm Sunday were taken from Daniel ix., and St. Matthew xxvi. Rev. Dr. Ogilby preached, and took for his text, "The seed is the word of God," St. Luke, viii. 11. It seems evident, he said, that the Church, guided by the wisdom which is from above, has ordered the services of this day, and of this holy week, to impress upon her ministers and people a most needful lesson, to warn them against a most dangerous error. The lesson and the warning are directed against the most dangerous tendency of our times, a danger which has beset the people of God in every age since the days when St. Paul sounded the note of warning, "that your faith should not stand in the wisdom of men but in the power of God." Has it not come to pass that the word of man from the pulpit is set over and preferred before the word of God? The Church, in the various and prolonged lessons of Holy Scripture of which she is "the witness and the keeper," says to us, her ministers, and to you, her people, "the seed is the word of God." To sow this precious seed and to implant in it the germ of life which was "to make it quick and powerful," the only begotten Son of God came down from heaven and was incarnate by the Holy Ghost of the Virgin Mary, and was made man and was crucified for us under Pontius Pilote when he ascended into heaven. He gave this gift unto man and commissioned the ministers of His Church to sow the seed which is the word of God. In obedience to this high commission the Church has ordered in each year a season for more abundant sewing of this seed which is to bear the fruit of life eternal, and her seed time is in harmony with the divine appointments of the natural world. For this purpose is appointed the Lenten season, that by its peculiar services the barren soil may be converted into "good ground" and bring forth "fruit unto patience." And now, in the closing week of this Lenten season, after all its due preparation, the Church comes to you laden with the precious seed which is the word of God. How full of it are all the services of this holy week. We have Christ crucified preached by holy prophets, apostles, and evangelists, who seal with their blood the truth they were moved by the Holy Ghost to utter. All that we can, and by far the best we can do, is to bow down before the Cross of Christ, before the throne of grace, and pray with all these works and acts of the eternal Son of God, full in our minds and deep in our hearts, "Blessed Lord, who hast caused all holy Scriptures to be written for our learning, grant that we may in such wise hear, then read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest them; that by patience, and comfort of the holy word, we may embrace and ever hold fast the blessed hope of everlasting life, which thou hast given us in our Saviour Jesus Christ."

SERMON BY REV. DR. BELLOWS, AT ALL SOULS' CHURCH.

Rev. Dr. Bellows preached at All Souls' Church yesterday morning, taking as his text the twelfth and thirteenth verses of the twelfth chapter of St. John: "On the next day much people that were come to the feast, when they heard that Jesus was coming to Jerusalem, took branches of palm trees and went forth to meet Him, and cried, Hosanna! Blessed is the King of Israel that cometh in the name of the Lord." After referring to the momentous events that occurred in Jerusalem, in what is called the holy week, events on which rest the foundation of the faith of the Christian world, he said that all the Jews held to the belief of the coming of a Messiah of God-given wisdom and power, who should make their nation triumphant over all its enemies. This belief held them together, although again and again they had trusted and been deceived. There must always have been, he said, among the Jews a considerable party who were willing to accept any Messiah who could show any claim whatever to the title. But there was another class, the Priests, who were far more incredulous and cautious, who had had much experience of pretenders and were not apt to form hasty judgments, yet among them were some who thought that Jesus must be the Christ. They were well acquainted with their own scriptures, and it certainly must be admitted that, reading them in the spirit that they did, they found little in them to warrant Christ's claim. He was an obscure individual; He made no claim to power or leadership; He could not, according to their ideas, be the promised Messiah. Then there was a third party, the Roman power, provincial Romans, unlettered and uncultured, who regarded the whole Jewish faith as a delusion, and looked on their expectations and religion with contempt, just as now the French *savans* regard the Millerites, the believers in the Millennium, or the workers of pretended miracles. We must not, he said, be too hasty in forming a judgment in regard to the culpability of the Jews in refusing to believe in Christ. The time has not yet come for meting out justice to them. They judged before the event, we afterward. The common people were, as always, credulous, and easily believed all true that they hoped to be true; yet they were endowed with a certain simplicity of feeling that the others had not, and they must have been affected by Christ's pure life and morals, by His very unlikeness to all other men they had seen. But we must not overlook the shortness of Christ's ministry—by some supposed not to exceed fifteen months—during all which time he was making long journeys, and this afforded no opportunity for the examination of His claims; and further, it seemed either that Christ did not know His own destiny, or did not think it prudent to publish it. The doubt, if doubt it were, was certainly calculated to mislead in forming an estimate of the truth of His claims. He certainly was not the Messiah that Moses and the prophets had promised, if we held literally to the interpretation of their words; but clearly He was the Messiah if they were regarded in the prophetic spirit. He was a spiritual Messiah, who fulfilled to the whole world what the Jews supposed was to be confined to their own nation. It is probable that the disciples even would not have believed in Christ had they not also believed in His and their own speedy return to earth and the coming of the day of judgment.

Dr. Bellows then compared the Jewish misconception of Christ with that of the disciples, and showed that if the latter misconceived, how great must have been the depths of the Jewish misconception. He next referred to the progress of the Christian religion, which is displacing all others, in spite of the weights it has had to carry. Gradually it spread from Jerusalem to Rome, and thence to remote Britain, and after a thousand years it reached a country unknown to Christ, unknown to St. Augustine, and here, instead of being allied with the secular power we find it divorced from it and spreading out into a thousand different forms and sects, yet all are one in Christ's great Church. Had Christianity, he remarked, been sharply defined and unchangeable as many good men seemed to insist that it should be, it would not to-day have been in existence. We may well imagine, he said, the dislike of the Jews to seeing their old religion overturned; their intolerance of anything new; their love for their old forms and traditions, and this intolerance was not surpassed by that of many of the Christian sects of to-day. They believed in orthodoxy, but what is orthodoxy? The opinions surrounded by and intrenched within the greatest numbers. Then, who so orthodox as those who crucified Christ? who stood on old laws, their sacred scriptures, and their traditions? They only did what the Virginians did by John Brown, what Calvin and the Geneva authorities did, and what the English law once did with Quakers, Anabaptists, and Socinians. Orthodoxy would have killed Columbus, and Jenner, and the discoverer of chloroform. Christ to the Jews was an innovator, an introducer of something new—a troublesome fellow, in fact, and not at all orthodox. In conclusion Dr. Bellows said that the palms that waved in Jerusalem on that palm Sunday that Christ entered it were palms of victory; though the branches were severed from the parent tree, they yet lived, and the Jews might exclaim as did the Emperor Julian, "Oh, Galilean, thou hast conquered."

At the conclusion of the sermon Dr. Bellows introduced to the congregation a converted Brahmin, twenty-one years of age, the son of a man of distinction in India, who had abjured his father's faith for the Christian religion. This young man, he said, was being educated in one of the colleges of the Dutch Reformed Church, but he could not conform to their doctrines, and he had left them and come to him to ask to do something for him. Dr. Bellows appealed to his congregation for help in the matter.

SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS.

GASES IN METEORITES.—Prof. Wright has just completed some most interesting researches on the gases contained in meteorites. The meteorites experimented upon before the present time by Prof. Wright were of the ordinary stony kind, containing nickeliferous iron, and an analysis of the gases obtained at moderate temperatures developed the unexpected fact that their chief constituent was carbon di-oxide, with a small proportion of carbonic oxide, these gases constituting more than nine-tenths of the product evolved at a temperature of 250°, and nearly one-half of that given off when the heat was just below redness. As was to be expected from such a composition, the spectrum obtained from the earlier portions of gas given off was chiefly that of the carbon compounds, and showed a very close resemblance to those of several of the comets. Further experiments of a similar character have been made with meteorites containing a larger proportion of the metals. On comparing the results, Prof. Wight finds a marked difference. Not only do the stony meteorites give off a much larger volume of gas at low temperatures, but the composition of this gas was in all the cases examined quite distinct from that of the gas evolved from the meteorites containing the larger proportion of the metaloides. In no case in the latter was the amount of carbon di-oxide greater than 20 per cent. at 500°, nor than 15 per cent. from the whole quantity evolved, while in almost all cases the volume of carbonic oxide was considerably larger. As the carbon di-oxide was always the most readily disengaged of all the gaseous substances, the question of its derivation if solved might give some curious results, and would permit a better appreciation of the composition of comets and their luminous trains.

UTILIZING NATURAL GAS.—Some efforts are being made in Pittsburg to bring into use the gaseous products of wells in Butler County by laying pipes from the source and connecting them directly with the great manufacturing town of Western Pennsylvania. The gas is a hydro-carbon, of the composition of C4, H6, mixed with some carbonic oxide and carbonic acid. Its illuminating power is about from six to seven candles, coal gas being rather more than double. Engineers state that pressure at the wells being as much as 100 pounds to the square inch, the gas might be carried through 5⅝-inch piping to Pittsburg, and that the friction could be overcome. The volume at which the gas rushes into the air from the wells has been calculated at about 1,700 feet per second. This number multiplied by the area of the tube would be 17 square inches, which would be about 289 cubic feet per second, or 17,384 cubic feet per minute, or, in round numbers, 1,000,000 of cubic feet per hour. Mr. O. Wuth, an engineer, computes that this carburetted hydrogen, counting on a delivery of 1,000,000 cubic feet of gas per hour, would weigh 58.7 tons, or that per day it would represent 1,408 tons. Mr. Wuth thinks it quite feasible, by the use of this gas, to economize an outlay in coal estimated to be worth, if consumed, $1,500,000.

FERMENTS.—M. Pasteur's most admirable researches on ferments have been, perhaps, of more practical use than any studies undertaken for the last ten years. Pasteur divides ferments into two classes, those which act directly themselves, and those whose action is indirect—that is to say the latter secrete certain soluble principles which carry forward the ferment. The ordinary ferment in yeast seems then to have a kind of absolute respiratory action, which it shows by the avidity with which it seizes on oxygen. M. Schutzenberger has shown that this respiratory power commences at 18°, that it reaches its maximum at 35° to 50°, then is arrested at a temperature approaching 60°. The powerful action of a ferment, and the avidity with which it takes oxygen, can be shown by its effect on the blood corpuscles. When a current of oxygenated blood, which, of course, is red, is passed through a thin tube made of gold beater's skin, or any slightly porous substance, in plunging the tube into a mass of fermentable substances the blood becomes black. One curious fact about a ferment is that, according to the latest authority, if it be deprived of free oxygen it attacks itself, and draws oxygen from its own resources. As to the origin of ferments, here the question becomes very much involved as we come to that difficult subject of spontaneous generation, which still awaits further solution.

ON GERMS.—Prof. Tyndall having concluded from the studies of Scheran, Schröder, Dusch, and Pasteur, that the power of developing life by the air and its power of scattering light would be found to go hand in hand, has been devoting his attention to this most difficult investigation. Starting with the idea that the examination of a beam of light and the searching of this medium might further elucidate the subject, he has devoted a great deal of time and study to demonstrate the advantages of this process. Mr. Tyndall's method of procedure may be briefly described as follows: The passage of a beam of light is allowed to traverse a room, which shows to the eye that the air is laden with floating motes or matter. In the air of the room, all currents are closed, and after a certain time the beam of light is seen quite clear, all floating matter having been deposited. Now an apparatus is constructed consisting of a number of chambers, each with a glass front, the top, bottom, and back being of wood. At the back is a little door which opens and closes on hinges, while into the sides are inserted two panes of glass facing each other. The top is perforated by a hole two inches in diameter, closed air-tight by a sheet of rubber. This sheet is pierced in the middle by a pin, and through the pin hole is passed the shank of a long pipette ending with a funnel. This pipette is fitted in a collar and a stuffing box filled with cotton, which has been lubricated with glycerine. Into two smaller apertures on the top of the case are inserted air-tight the open end of two narrow tubes intended to connect the interior space with the atmosphere. The bottom of the box has a series of apertures, in which are fixed large test tubes, in which the liquids to be tested can be exposed to the action of the thoroughly sifted or converted into moteless air. After the air in the room was supposed by the examination of the beam of light to be moteless, or to have deposited all the matter held in suspension, such motes as may have existed would have been deposited on the sides and bottoms of the boxes, where it would have been retained by a coating of the glycerine, with which the interior surface of the case had been varnished. Next the test tubes were filled through the pipette, boiled for five minutes in a bath of oil, and abandoned to the action of the moteless air, with certain precautions. In the test tubes had been placed solutions derived from all kinds of animal and vegetable substances. When these infusions were exposed to the air, which had not been cleared of its motes, every one of them fell into putrefaction under the temperatures of 60° to 70° Fahrenheit in the course of two to four days. These experiments were multiplied until they reached 600, and not one was tried which did not show decomposition. But in no single case did the contents of the tube show the presence of *bacteria* or bacterial life when the beam was shown to be moteless, and careful precautions were used. From this Prof. Tyndall judges that the power of developing life by means of atmospheric air and that of scattering light are thus proved to be united. The condition then necessary to cause dormant infusions to swarm with life is to give them access to the floating matter in the air. Though apparently subjects of this character may seem to belong to the highest flights of science, deductions of the most vital and practical character, such as to prevent the spread of disease, or the preservation of food, may be derivable from a better acquaintance with the theory of genus

LAW REPORTS.

SUNDAY IN THE POLICE COURTS.

TRIALS FOR ROBBERY, ASSAULT, AND DISORDERLY CONDUCT.

John Reckhauer, a waiter, met a disreputable woman named Lizzie Murphy, of No. 33 James street, on Saturday night, and was induced to accompany her to a house in the Bowery. On entering the place he was confronted by James McDermott, of No. 37 James street, and a woman, who said that unless he gave up his money to the woman Murphy he could not leave the house. Intimidated by their threats, he allowed Lizzie Murphy to take $7 from his pocket. The woman Murphy and McDermott were arrested yesterday morning, and, on being arraigned before Justice Flammer, at the Tombs, were fully committed for trial.

Mary Rielly, a laundress, residing at No. 314 East Fourteenth street, was arraigned before Justice Flammer, at the Tombs yesterday, charged with stealing three dresses, valued at $300, from Adolph Kraeger, of No. 140 Bowery. It appeared from the evidence that the woman left her cloak behind her in the closet from which she stole the dresses, and that by this oversight she was detected by the Police. When asked what she had to say in her behalf she stated that she was drunk, and that the dresses were given her by a woman named Hardy. Justice Flammer committed her trial.

Patrick Garrigan, aged nineteen, of Newark, while driving a wagon, rode over Martin Connelly, of No. 449 Washington street, and so severely injured him that his removal to the Park Hospital was deemed necessary. Justice Flammer at the Tombs yesterday committed Garrigan to await the result of Connelly's injuries.

James Levin, William Fitzgerald, and a man named Vincent, were taken before Judge Morgan yesterday morning, charged with fighting on Hudson street. Levin and Fitzgerald had black eyes, the prints of a boot-heel being plainly impressed on the cheek-bone of the former. Vincent and Fitzgerald, who are printers, testified that they were passing along Hudson street when Vincent approached Fitzgerald, who was swearing somewhat loudly, and without provocation, dealt him a heavy blow on the eye. Vincent went to the assistance of his friend and a melée ensued which resulted in the arrest of all the parties. Levin admitted the striking of the first blow, but stated it was because Fitzgerald was cursing, and that he only struck him after remonstrance had proved ineffectual. Levin was sent to the Tombs to await examination as to his sanity, and the others were discharged.

John Melville and William Kennedy were charged with burglariously entering oyster-boat No. 4 on the night of March 8, and taking therefrom a basket of oysters of the value of $1 50. The prisoners, who claim to be employes on the boat, said they had been drinking and only wanted to eat a few oysters. They were held by Judge Morgan to answer in $1,000 each.

John Anderson, alias "Jimmy the Kid," was taken up on complaint of George W. Manlett, who made affidavit that while getting off the rear platform of a Third avenue horse-car he was hustled by Anderson and confederates, and felt Anderson's hand in his pocket. Anderson immediately left the car and Manlett missed a watch, chain, and locket of the value of $200. Anderson, who has long been known to the Police as a pickpocket, was arrested on Saturday by Detectives Reilly and Williamson, while he was hanging about the Nassau Bank on the lookout for depositors. He was before Judge Morgan on a similar charge a few days ago, on which occasion he displayed a large amount of virtuous indignation at his arrest, and declaimed loudly of his rights as an American citizen. He is suspected of robbing Mr. L. Robinson, of Newport, Vt., who has been sent for to give testimony.

Thomas Farrel, one of the burglars who broke into house No. 413 West Thirty-ninth street last Thursday, and stole money and jewelry to the amount of $175, was committed by Judge Morgan for examination.

Catherine Mahoney, of First avenue and Seventy-second street, went into the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court yesterday, with her head completely enveloped in bandages and her face horribly disfigured. She stated that her husband, Michael Mahoney, had assaulted her with a lighted kerosene lamp. Her clothing became ignited, and she would in all probability have suffered death had not the neighbors rushed to her assistance and smothered the flames. The husband was held in $1,000 to keep the peace, and in default of bail to stand committed for six months, besides paying a fine of $10.

As Patrick Muldoon, of the Eighteenth Precinct, was patrolling his post about 2 o'clock yesterday morning he heard a noise in Patrick McBride's liquor store, No. 254 Avenue B. On entering he saw eight men engaged in a fight which had resulted from a disagreement over cards. On being taken into court they gave their names as Patrick Gorman, John Hannan, James Kelly, Edward Kelly, Edward Brady, John McBride, Patrick Sullivan, and James Larkin. As they were all shown to be hard-working men, with large families dependent on them for support, they were discharged. Thomas McDonald, of No. 331 East Seventy-fifth street, ten years of age, charged another boy named Thomas McGlynn with snapping from his hand a check representing fifty New-York daily newspapers. McGlynn was held in $300 to answer. After Walter W. Vail had entered his residence, at No. 252 West Fifty-second street, on Saturday, he observed a stranger in the person of a negro named James Smith, who was standing near a door. Vail drew his revolver, and with the assistance of another man had Smith arrested. On entering the room near which Smith was standing Vail found that a large amount of wearing apparel, valued at $146, had been collected. On being arraigned before Justice Duffy, at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court, he refused to say anything, and was held in $3,000 to answer.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.
21—Commercial Bank of N.Y. vs. Stroebel, &c.
28—Sturtevant vs. Therasson.
30—Spring vs. Spaulding, No. 1.
31—Same vs. Same, No. 2.
38—Astor vs. McClane.
47—Harden vs. Corbett.
53—Gilbert & Barker Mfg. Co. vs. Abbott, &c.
61—Morgan vs. Willis.
70—Soc. for Relief of Juv. Del. vs. Hackauff.
71—Peters vs. Little.
74—Horton vs. Chave.
75—Horton vs. Hatch.
82—Morton vs. Abernethey.
83—Soc. for Relief of Juv. Del. vs. Kramer.
87—The Continental B'k vs. Black.
92—Watts, &c., vs. Duncan.
93—Soc. for Relief of Juv. Del. vs. Kramer.
99—Nevens vs. Judson.
108—Dickerman vs. Robinson.
109—Matter of Walso.
119—Lefferts vs. Norcross.
124—Matter of Redmond, (2 motions.)
125—Same vs. Same.
128—Phila. & R. Coal & Iron Co. vs. Packer.
129—Same vs. Butler.
130—Same vs. Same.
159—Culiver vs. Innes.
161—Griswold vs. Hubbell.
162—Meader vs. Bissell.
165—Blaudes vs. Gould.
168—Miller vs. Cruger.
171—Soc. for Relief of Juv. Del. vs. Hauckauff.
172—Matter of McCahill, (an attorney.)
174—Garset vs. Clark.
182—Lawrence vs. Brown.
183—The Mayor, &c., vs. The Tradesmen's Bank.
189—King vs. Kirkland.
19[illegible]—Jackson & Wooden Manufacturing Co. vs. Kirkland.
193—London, N. Y. & Hartford Pub. Co. vs. Cassat.
197—Matter of Trainor, &c.
202—Meader vs. Bissell.
203—Jenkins vs. Johnson.
204—Young vs. Langbein.
216—Nostrand vs. Ripely.
217—Schelling vs. Schelling.

Nos.
222—Holbrook vs. Hull.
224—Phila. & R. C. & I. Co. vs. Butler.
229—Wallace & Son (a corporation) vs. Castle.
251—Holbrook vs. Hull.
253—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Nolan.
260—Griswold vs. Hubbell.
261—Haven, &c., vs. Hubbell.
263—Matter of Ely.
264—Matter of Lester, (two motions.)
265—Matter of Moore, (two motions.)
266—Matter of Shaw.
267—Matter of Morgan.
268—Matter of Jessup.
269—Matter of Branch.
270—Matter of Adler.
271—Matter of Wilkins.
272—Matter of Hope.
273—Matter of Metropolitan Gas Light Co.
289—Webb vs. Howland.
298—Lamb vs. Shelley, &c.
309—The Lenox Fire Ins. Co. vs. Gaige.
310—Basdale vs. MacDonald.
314—Nigbaur vs. Booth.
318—Carpenter vs. Law, &c.
321—The Loaners' Bank vs. Beardsley.
323—Devlin vs. Shannon, (No. 1.)
324—Same vs. Same, (No. 2.)
325—Littauer vs. Goldman.
327—Saportas vs. The Mayor, &c.
328—Duckworth vs. Ætna Iron Works.
332—Watermine vs. Peck.
333—Bradhurst vs. Floyd.
334—Foley vs. Rathbone.
336—Hesse vs. Hesse.
337—So. for Reform of Juv. Del. vs. Wolcott, &c.
339—Gano, Executor, vs. McCunn.
340—Morris vs. Petit.
341—The Jos. Dixon Crucible Co. vs. Asher.
343—Newton vs. Continental National Bank.
344—Tuthill, &c., vs. Omberson.
345—Craft, &c., vs. Gordon, &c.
346—Matter of Attinger.
347—Faile, Trustee, vs. Reardon, &c.
348—Nelson, Jr., vs. The Mayor, &c.
349—Phinney vs. Southworth, &c.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos. Demurrers.
6—Marshall et al. vs. Macy et al.
7—Same vs. Same.
19—Wales vs. The California Pet. Co.
4—Spillane vs. Dwyer et al.
13—Blunt vs. The Mayor, &c.
Law and Fact.
243—Robinson et al. vs. Beard et al.
145—Farley vs. Farrell.
55—Miller et al. vs. Sledge et al.
129—Clingier vs. Cameron.
119—Vanderbilt vs. Vanderbilt.
120—Armstrong vs. Vanderbilt.
19—Archer et al. vs. Schutz et al.
414—Betts et al. vs. Betts et al.
463½—Rasin, &c., vs. Ammidown et al.
230—Lester vs Rosen et al.
312—Fincke vs. Busch.

Nos.
318—Lafond et al. vs. Deems et al.
338—Meyer vs. Schiffer et al.
340—Baron vs. Marks et al.
348—Koffman vs. Kamak et al.
349—Same vs. Same.
350—Fowler vs. Mehrbach et al.
352—Billings vs. Thompson et al.
355—Martin vs. Funk et al.
357—Collins vs. Rowe et al.
359—Tallman vs. Talman et al.
360—Edelsten vs. Shandley et al.
361—Locke vs. Locke.
362—Bates vs. Pelton et al.
363—Christopher versus Kountze.
364—Seymour vs. The N. Y. and H. R. R. Co.
365—Galpin vs. Gray, &c., et al.
366—Reilly vs. Dillon et al.
367—Manhattan Life Ins. Co. vs. O'Shea et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
2524—Davis, et al. vs. Conner, Sheriff.
2525—Gill et al. vs. Conner, Sheriff.
1556½—The People ex rel. Banta vs. Kent.
1557—The People ex rel. Banta vs. Kneissel.
1125—Barnett vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
483—Schiff et al. vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
1425½—Not vs. Carroll.
1307—Harvey vs. Dows et al.
1313—Goger vs. The D.D., E. B. & B. R. R. Co.
1316—Goger, guard'n., &c., vs. The D. D., E. B. & B. R. R.
1111—Wilkinson et al. vs. [illegible]

Nos.
1279—Colt vs. The N. C. Ore Dres. Co.
1321—Dieffenbach vs. Hetzel et al.
1335—Bryant vs. Hoagland et al.
1351—Cuvillier vs. Drake et al.
2147—Butler vs. Lawrence et al.
2647—Wertheimer versus Strauss et al.
2649—May et al. versus Strauss et al.
2651—Muller vs. Strauss et al.
2653—May vs. Strauss et al.
2695—Stiefel et al. vs. Strauss et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Dykeman, J.

Short causes that answered ready on Friday's calendar will be called on Monday for trial.

Nos.
2824—Gale vs. The Mayor, &c.
2082—Wallace et al. vs. Castle et al.
1751—Faulkstick, Executrix, vs. Kammerer.
1772½—N. Y. State Loan & Trust Co. vs. Palmer, Jr., et al.
2381—Kiernan vs. The Mayor, &c.
2372—Mayer vs. The Mayor, &c.
Regular Day Calendar.
2338—Kellum, Ex'x, vs. The Mayor, &c.
380—Christie vs. Parker.
1386—Willett vs. Mead, impleaded.
1400—Goodwin et al. vs. Conklin.
1824—Hollacher versus O'Brien, Sheriff.
858—Mace vs. Sage, Jr.
860—Same vs. Same.
893—Same vs. Same.
1258—Ogden vs. VanMoers.
1322—Hess vs. Stern.

Nos.
1026½—Nagle vs The Mayor, &c.
1042—Wheeler vs. Doody et al.
1125½—Morange vs. Lent.
1268—Spofford vs. McPhail
736—Sloats vs. The Mayor, &c.
2404—Nelson, Jr., vs. The Mayor, &c.
2852—Croswell vs. Ray.
1404—Koehler vs. Marshall et al.
1422—Bergold vs. Puchter.
1424½—Ferrigan vs. Maillines et al.
1426—Brincker et al. vs. Campbell.
1318—Hoag vs. Conner, Sheriff.
872—Lexow vs. Julian.
2110—De Lavalette versus Wendt, Ex'r, &c.
1046—Security Bank of N. Y. vs. Fuller.
1442—McDonald vs. Hill.
2808—Toner vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Larremore, J.

1916—Case on—Heineman vs. Heard.
No day Calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Curtis and Sanford, JJ.

Nos. Appeals from orders.
1—Haven vs. Daly et al.
2—Same vs. Same.
3—Willmont vs. Meserole, impleaded.
4—O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. The Com. Fire Ins. Co.

Nos. General Calendar.
5—Blout vs. Rinaldo.
20—Ducker et al. vs. Rapp, Administrator.
21—Bond vs. McNiff et al.
34—Dumphy vs. The Erie Railway Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos. Issues of Fact.
2—Gans vs. Ridgely.
10—Shethen et al. vs. Jacobs.
11—Nicholson vs. Elliott et al.
19—Way vs. Crawfull.
20—Boese, Receiver, &c., vs. Luckey.

Nos.
36—Beyer et al. vs. Kester et al.
18—Struggman et al. vs. Muller et al.
39—Young, Adm'r, vs. Langbein, Adm'r.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned until Monday, the 17th inst.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos.
800—Haden et al. vs. Coleman.
716—Madan vs. Sherrard, Jr.
1026—Nichols, Executor, vs. Tredwell.
1028—Robbins et al. vs. Johnson et al.
1031—Lynch vs. Pyne.
1675—Gottberg vs. Conner, Sheriff.
893—Matier et al. vs. Angell.

Nos.
956—O'Hagan vs. Dillon.
957—Same vs. Same.
958—Same vs. Same.
778—Mason vs. Decker.
650—Townsend vs. Martin.
954—Thomas vs. Loaners' Bank, New-York.
608—Kelly et al. vs. Garrison et al.
949—Solomon vs. The Metropolitan Ins. Co.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by C. P. Daly, C. J.

No.
8—Knapp vs. Schlesinger et al.

No.
33— —— vs. ——.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos.
1111½—Starr et al. vs. Van Volkenburgh.
1550—Benson vs. Brennan.
969—Strauss vs. North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co.
177—Fisk vs. Standert.
1554—Luyter vs. Shepard.
986—Moller vs. Tuska.
1038—Wyman vs. Brennan.
2328—Meyershoff versus Fiske.
1098—Allen vs. James.
1097—Nettel vs. Lightstone.
1779—Harris vs. Somborn.
1792—Nicholson vs. Webb.
1439—Mercer Pottery Co. vs. Rorke.
377½—Agate vs. Lowenstein.
254—Barsdorff vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
956½—Krymborg versus O'Brien, Sheriff.
955—Fibel vs. Hillier.
956—Same vs. Same.
1618—O'Donnel vs. Hanning.
1692—Reilly vs. Knickerbocker Ice Co.
2375—Murphy vs. Willis.
1534—Gross vs. Bouton.

Nos.
1004½—Crocheron vs. N. S. Staten Island Ferry Co.
889—Neukirchen versus Third Av. R. R. Co.
1539—Andrews vs. Wheeler.
1337—Bloss vs. Bell.
2114—Garrison vs. The Mayor.
1697—Ball vs. Leavitt.
1540—Obernath vs. Cochran et al.
2071—Ford vs. The Mayor.
2327—Holly vs. The Mayor.
1698—Pfifer vs. The Mayor.
1589—Howell vs. Smith.
1817—Maloney vs. The Mayor.
1754—Riechenstein versus Smith.
1743—Lewis vs Espencheid.
670½—Condit vs. Warren.
706—Hunt et al. vs. Roberts.
64—Stein vs. Sommerfield.
369—Van Norden vs. Morange.
1765—Hopkins vs. Allen.
51—Ely vs. Stilwell.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.
1454—Burns, Adm'r, vs. Lutze et al.
1467—Weed vs. Bell.
728—Taylor vs. Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry R. R.
1501—McGrane, Adm'x, vs. The Mayor.
2418—Towle vs. The Mayor.
2419—Same vs. Same.
2420—Same vs. Same.
1931—Lang vs. Brown.
1932—Malone vs. Derby.
1934—Hilton vs. Joachimsen.
1935—Hannen's Distilling Co. vs. McKenny.
1936—De Vivier vs. McKenny.

Nos.
1937—Gardner vs. Guilfoyle.
1938—Cassidy vs. McCloskey.
1941—Binninger vs. Nesmith.
1942—Mohler vs. Schloss.
1943—Corbin vs. Smith.
1944—Andras vs. Bendar.
1945—Rockwood vs. Bouton.
1946—Le Boutillier vs. Tottan.
1947—Burke vs. Harris.
1949—Anthony et al. vs. Braton.
1950—Consolidated Fruit Jar Co. vs. Lee.
1951—Cohen vs. Barras, Adm'r.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos.
1525—Cafferata vs. Conner, Sheriff.
1530—Menocal vs. Haeger.
1655—Southard vs. Benner.
1799—Hayward vs. Herstein.
1731—Snelly vs. Third Av. Railroad Co.
1823—Hellen vs. Ruckman.
1535—The People, &c., of the State of N. Y. vs. Lamson et al.
1658—Chemical Nat. Bank vs. Kolmer.
1906—Harrison vs. Boyle.

Nos.
1907—Colligan vs. Wright.
1908—Avery vs. McWilliams.
1952—Rosenthal vs. The Mayor.
1953—Same vs. Same.
1954—O'Neil vs. Baldauf et al.
1955—Dupee vs. Baldwin.
1956—Davis vs. Lake Sup. & Miss R. R. Co.
1951—Hyatt vs. Smith.
1958—Same vs. Same.
1959—Same vs. Same.
1960—Same vs. Same.
1961—Sams vs. Same.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.
2280—Michel vs. Clark et al.
2849—Hadden et al. vs. Hanlon.
7221—Pratt vs. Hicks.
3950—Luke vs. Tiemann.
7303—Langbien vs. Stuppeman.
1792—Rice vs. Schmitt, impl'd.

Nos.
3827—Mason vs. Oppenheimer.
3929—Fogg vs. Tobias.
3941—Leicht vs. Mandor.
3978—Le Cato vs. Foshay.
3986—French vs. Sherry.
3908—Hunt vs. Clark.
4010—Ewest vs. Hein.
5180—Oechs vs. Kintz.
7007—Bent vs. Powers, impl'd.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Sheridan, J.

Nos.
7047—Wallace vs. Dingley.
7328—Flanagan vs. The Mayor, &c.
5640—Kaupman vs. Looram.
6419—Mut. Ben. Ice Co. vs. Percy.
4452—Moffat vs. Diggs et al.
4038—Wolf vs. Hermann.
6420—Mut. Ben. Ice Co. vs. Arch.

Nos.
6989—Wittmeyer vs. The Marion Watch Co.
7339—Lauterbach vs. Keenan.
7340—Same vs. same.
7341—Wertheimer versus Keenan.
398—Quirk vs. Freedman.
1214—Bramson vs. Farley.
4030—Phelps vs. Quirk et al.
4044—Sniffen vs. Fischer et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Shea, C. J.

Nos.
6518—Steinberg vs. Rothschild.
6224—Isaacs et al. vs. Bernhard.
6227—Brown vs. Lyddy.
5390—Hills vs. Genney.
6882—Meyer vs. Conner.
6996—Cowperthwaite vs. Sprague.
7031—Ewest vs. Schlutter.
6531—Schlumpf vs. Downes et al.

Nos.
4716—Bank of N. America vs Riker et al.
6792—Emmerts vs. Leonard.
7584—Mayer vs Conner.
7243—Flood vs. Smith.
6901—Broderick vs. The Mayor, &c.
6805—Pohlman vs. Rothmann.
7193—Allison vs. Derhan.
2189—Clarkson vs. Brennan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

James Wright and Jacob Cohen, receiving stolen goods, (continued.)
James Kerwin, felonious assault and battery.
James Benson and Richard Goghehan, felonious assault and battery.
John W. Meyer and John Williamson, grand larceny.
Emma White, grand larceny.
Jacob Simons, false pretences.
John Johnson, petty larceny.
William Pilger, petty larceny.
John Mahony, petty larceny.
Edward Sharkey, petty larceny.
John Smith, petty larceny.
Timothy McCarthy, violation of Excise laws.

STARS IN THE FLAG.

The number and meaning of stars properly placed on our flag are briefly and correctly described by the Philadelphia *Ledger*. It says: "The stars represent States of the Union. There are now thirty-seven States, and the United States flag of to-day bears thirty-seven stars. Colorado may be admitted into the Union this year, (the bill for that purpose having passed Congress;) and, if she should be admitted prior to July 4, 1876, another star will be added to the United States flag on that day, making thirty-eight in all, representing the thirty-eight States of the Union at the close of the first century of independence. There is not even a remote probability that any more States will be admitted this year, and while it might be permissible to put thirty-eight stars on the flag now, in anticipation of the admission of Colorado, there is no excuse for putting on a greater number. Forty stars are put on for supposed convenience of arrangement in cross-rows of five stars each; but a much better arrangement can be made with thirty-eight stars, arranged in five rows, of which the central and two outer rows are made up of eight stars and the alternate rows of seven stars. The United States flag of to-day, however, bears only thirty seven stars."

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Saturday says: "During the current semi-annual period the banks of Philadelphia have not had as free a market for money as they could have desired, and with lessened amounts loaned and discounted at lower than legal rates, they have been compelled to be unusually circumspect, and thus to avoid losses. So far as we have learned the purpose of the banks, it is to maintain the last semi-annual dividends."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 8.

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	121⅝	700 Lake Shore	60¾
1,000 B. & S. Ill. 1st.	91½	1000 do.......s3.	60¾
7 Fourth Nat. B'k.	94	1000 do.......b3.	60⅞
50 Union Min. Co.	1⅝	300 do.	60¾
100 Western Union	67⅞	500 do.......b3.	60¾
900 do.......b3.	68	200 do.	60⅝
1300 do.	68	100 North-western	42⅜
300 do.	67⅞	100 do.......b3.	42½
600 do.......s3.	67¾	200 do.......s3.	42⅜
500 do.......b3.	67⅞	400 do.	42½
800 do.	67⅞	200 do.	42⅜
1000 do.	67¾	100 Union Pacific	64⅝
200 U. S. Express	74	200 do.	64¾
100 do.	73¾	100 St. Paul.......b3.	41½
500 Pacific Mail	17½	100 do.......s5.	41½
1200 do.	17⅝	100 do.	41⅜
100 N. Y. C. & Hud.	113¼	200 St. Paul Pref..b3.	67⅛
400 Erie Railway	19½	400 do.	67¼
100 Harlem	139¼	300 Ohio & Miss.	18½
100 Mich. Cen.....s3.	61	100 Han. & St. J..b3.	16¼

MONDAY, April 10—A. M.

The weekly statement of the Associated Banks, issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last, was of a more unfavorable character than was generally anticipated. The legal-tender average is down $3,018,100, and this large loss represents the last shipments to the interior for the April settlements, the full extent of which was not reflected in the previous statement. There is a decrease of $834,300 in specie and $3,567,800 in deposits. The other changes are unimportant. By these figures the surplus reserve is reduced to $7,038,875, the loss for the week having been $2,960,450.

The following shows the condition of the banks on Saturday last compared with the previous statement, and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	April 1.	April 8.	April 10, 1875.
Loans	$261,351,200	$261,786,200	$278,263,200
Specie	21,171,100	20,336,800	14,524,500
Legal tenders	41,718,500	38,700,400	48,419,900
Deposits	211,561,100	207,993,300	215,893,700
Circulation	16,364,000	16,297,600	21,506,800

And the following the relations between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

Specie	$21,171,100	$20,336,800	Dec.. $834,300
Legal tenders	41,718,500	38,700,400	Dec.. 3,018,100
Total reserve	$62,889,600	$59,037,200	Dec.. $3,852,400
Res'v. requr'd. agt. depos.	52,890,275	51,998,325	
Excess of r's'v abv. legal requirements	9,999,325	7,038,875	Dec.. 2,960,450

The money market, notwithstanding the April settlements in the interior, and the consequent decrease in the legal-tender average of the banks, worked smoothly, with the offerings of capital in excess of the wants of borrowers during the greater portion of the week. The great bulk of the business was at 3@4 ℘ cent., with exceptions at 6@7 ℘ cent. early in the week. It is safe to assume that, the April settlements being completed, the bank returns next week will show an influx of currency, and the money market is likely to rule easy for some time to come. The prospects of low rates of interest during the Summer months led to free purchases of Government bonds by financial institutions here and elsewhere, and there is reason to believe that this movement will continue, at least until the wants of trade are considerably larger than at present. There has been no change in the discount market; the supply of prime names was small, and sales were made at 4½ to 6 ℘ cent., the former rate, however, being the exception rather than the rule.

The foreign advices were more favorable. The Bank of England made further large gains in bullion from Paris and other sources, and on Thursday the minimum rate of discount was lowered to 3 ℘ cent., the rate in the open market being still lower. The bank gained £457,000 sterling for the week ending Wednesday, and for the succeeding three days an additional £197,000 on balance. Late in the week there was a marked improvement in United States bonds, on purchases partly for shipment to this country; but consols, which early in the week had exhibited considerable strength, were somewhat weaker. The Sterling Exchange market was firm on a moderate business. The transactions increased late in the week, the demand having been stimulated by the importations of bonds from Europe. The nominal asking rates were 4 87½@4 90, with actual business at 4 86½@4 87, and 4 89½@4 89¾. The failure of two operators in the Gold Room, early in the week, had a depressing effect on the price, which declined from 113⅝ to 112⅝, but subsequently a firmer feeling prevailed and the price recovered to 113¼ on purchases, chiefly for the account of bankers in connection with their operations in bonds between this and the London Market. The closing sales were at 113.

Government bonds were weak and lower in the early dealings, in sympathy with the fall in gold, but an advance of ¼ to 1 ℘ cent. followed, notwithstanding sales of considerable amounts by the German bankers for London account. These bonds were readily absorbed, some of the Government bond dealers having had standing orders from financial institutions. The greatest improvement was in 1867s, which rose from 120⅝ to 121⅝. The transactions in railroad bonds were smaller than usual, although prices were firm in the main. State bonds were dull, on a small inquiry.

The stock speculation was inactive and prices generally declined, a strong bearish tone characterizing the dealings. The contest with the Panama Railroad Company has, unless appearances are utterly deceptive, culminated in something very like the entire ruin of the Pacific Mail Company, and the talk now is that the concern must pass into the hands of a Receiver. Toward the end of the week several of the steamers at San Francisco were attached at the suit of the Panama Railroad Company. The price of the stock fell off from 19½ to 16½, with no recovery at the close. Erie, also, was weak, declining from 20¼ to 17⅞, with closing transactions at 18⅛@18¼. Lake Shore, which was by far the most active stock, was comparatively firm at about 60. The Granger stocks—Chicago and North-western and St. Paul—were steady at slightly higher quotations. In the final dealings the entire market was decidedly weak in tone, and the impression seemed generally prevalent that the prospects for an improvement were the very reverse of encouraging.

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Saturday, April 10, 1875.
American gold	113⅝	112⅝	115
U. S. 5s, 1881, coupon	118¾	118	116⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, coupon	121¾	120⅝	121½
New-York Central	113¼	113	102
Rock Island	106⅛	104¾	103½
Pacific Mail	19½	16½	43¼
Milwaukee & St. Paul	41⅞	39⅜	39¾
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pf.	67⅞	65	58½
Lake Shore	61	59	74⅞
Chicago & North-west	42½	41⅛	45½
Chi. & North-west. Pref.	62⅝	61⅝	58½
Western Union	69	67⅛	77¾
Union Pacific	64¾	62½	73⅜
Toledo & Wabash	3⅝	3⅛	16⅛
*Del., Lack. & Western	117¼	115⅜	115
*New-Jersey Central	102¾	99¾	112¾
Panama	128½	127½	119½
Erie	20¼	17⅞	30⅛
Ohio & Mississippi	18⅞	17¾	28⅝
C., C. & I. C	5	4¾	6½
Harlem	139½	139¼	130½
Hannibal & St. Joseph	16¾	16⅛	28¼
Hannibal & St. Joseph Pf.	25½	24½	34
Michigan Central	61⅛	50¼	74½
Illinois Central	99	98	102
Missouri Pacific	16	14¼	47½

*Ex dividend.

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS—APRIL 8.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.
New-York Central	..	..	113	113½
Harlem	..	..	139	140
Erie	19⅜	17⅞	18⅛	18¼
Lake Shore	60¾	60¼	60⅜	60½
Wabash	3¼	3⅛	3	3⅛
North-western	42½	42⅛	42¼	42½
North-western Pref.	62⅝	62⅜	62⅝	62¾
Rock Island	105½	105¼	105¼	105⅜
Fort Wayne	..	..	102	103
Mil. & St. Paul	41⅜	41	41	41⅛
Mil. & St. Paul Pf.	67	66⅝	66⅝	66¾
Pittsburg	..	..	95½	96
Del., Lack. & W'n	116¼	116¼	116	116⅜
New-Jersey Central	102¾	102¼	102	102¾
Michigan Central	60¾	60⅜	60⅜	60½
Illinois Central	..	..	98	100
Union Pacific	64¾	63¾	63¼	63¾
Central Pacific	..	..	100	101
C., C. & Ind. Central	..	..	4½	5
Hannibal & St. Jo	..	..	16	16½
Han. & St. Jo. Pref.	..	..	24	25
Ohio & Mississippi	18⅜	17¾	17¾	18
Missouri Pacific	14¼	14¼	14	14¼
Panama	..	..	127	130
Western Union	67⅞	67⅛	67⅛	67¼
Atlantic & Pac. Tel.	18	18	18	18½
Pacific Mail	17¾	16½	16½	16⅝
Quicksilver	17¼	17¼	17	17½
Quicksilver Pref.	..	..	22½	23¼
Adams Express	..	..	107	108
Wells, Far. & Co. Ex.	..	..	85¾	86
American Express	..	..	60½	61⅛
United States Ex.	..	..	73½	74

The import entries of foreign dry goods and general merchandise since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July	$25,974,004	Jan. 15	$8,889,000
August	30,805,475	Jan. 22	5,876,576
September	23,527,508	Jan. 29	5,224,431
October	22,264,765	Feb. 5	6,756,290
Nov. 6	3,310,520	Feb. 12	5,210,518
Nov. 13	4,135,565	Feb. 19	9,018,213
Nov. 20	4,718,735	Feb. 26	5,078,878
Nov. 27	2,983,749	March 4	6,699,654
Dec. 4	8,447,676	March 11	5,403,848
Dec. 11	4,901,411	March 18	8,314,247
Dec. 18	5,279,516	March 25	5,610,562
Dec. 24	2,372,533	April 1	7,447,171
Dec. 31	4,529,760	April 8	7,369,522
Jan. 8	7,528,539		
Total			$237,673,098
Total same period in 1875			279,243,601
Decrease in 1875			$41,[illegible]70,515

The export clearances of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods (including foreign articles re-exported) since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July	$25,260,318	Jan. 11	$5,169,396
August	20,866,185	Jan. 17	5,050,071
September	20,230,040	Jan. 25	5,610,523
October	22,159,396	Feb. 1	5,098,396
Nov. 2	1,839,917	Feb. 8	4,557,375
Nov. 9	5,815,253	Feb. 15	3,440,296
Nov. 16	4,832,890	Feb. 22	4,661,000
Nov. 23	5,319,647	Feb. 29	4,498,987
Nov. 30	4,549,352	March 7	5,226,840
Dec. 7	5,160,801	March 14	3,835,594
Dec. 14	5,549,980	March 21	4,410,423
Dec. 21	6,286,600	March 28	4,449,173
Dec. 28	3,739,424	April 4	4,801,300
Jan. 4	4,012,328		
Total			$198,275,484
Total same period in 1875			204,604,123
Decrease in 1876			$6,328,639
Gold, April 8, 1876			113⅛
Gold, April 10, 1875			115

The exports of gold and silver from New-York since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July	$8,754,151	Jan. 15	$375,973
August	3,954,427	Jan. 22	485,901
September	1,245,802	Jan. 29	436,167
October	1,957,605	Feb. 5	387,746
Nov. 6	604,151	Feb. 12	954,204
Nov. 13	358,418	Feb. 19	2,331,945
Nov. 20	397,500	Feb. 26	1,069,849
Nov. 27	700,654	March 4	1,423,446
Dec. 4	351,656	March 11	1,183,214
Dec. 11	320,900	March 18	1,140,372
Dec. 18	414,750	March 25	1,124,094
Dec. 24	293,785	April 1	1,602,879
Dec. 31	417,157	April 8	979,906
Jan. 8	678,043		
Total			$33,950,711
Total same period in 1875			42,969,117
Decrease in 1876			$9,018,406

The Customs receipts in gold deposited in the New-York office of the United States Treasury, and the gold interest paid out by the office since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

	Customs.	Gold Interest.
July	$9,598,617	$7,832,434
August	11,705,678	5,05[illegible],080
September	10,471,244	1,313,544
October	8,656,813	3,056,422
Nov. 6	1,873,100	2,607,100
Nov. 13	1,719,200	833,900
Nov. 30	1,733,900	350,650
Nov. 27	1,680,600	430,000
Dec. 4	1,528,000	244,700
Dec. 11	1,749,700	452,000
Dec. 18	1,298,000	22,206
Dec. 24	831,000	52,000
Dec. 31	872,000	6,585,000
Jan. 8	2,593,000	3,331,600
Jan. 15	1,561,300	1,523,000
Jan. 22	2,072,000	810,900
Jan. 29	1,421,600	412,800
Feb. 5	2,183,900	2,325,600
Feb. 12	2,530,691	677,703
Feb. 19	2,376,000	804,300
Feb. 26	2,298,600	478,000
March 4	2,488,100	2,879,000
March 11	2,413,000	877,000
March 18	2,075,300	248,800
March 25	2,546,406	320,000
April 1	2,243,000	279,781
April 8	2,164,100	142,800
Total	$85,303,732	$41,666,7[illegible]

The polls for the election by the bondholders of a committee for the purchase and reorganization of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad will close on Monday at 3 o'clock. About three-fourths of the qualified voters have already accepted the plan of reorganization proposed by Messrs. Richard Irving, A. A. Low, John Cartrie, William Whitewright, Fisk & Hatch, and others. The immediate attention of the bondholders who have not yet approved of this plan will contribute to their interest.

The New York *Daily Bulletin* furnishes the following compilation of the latest reported railroad earnings:

GROSS EARNINGS DURING MARCH.

	1876. Mileage.	1876. Earn'gs.	1875. Mileage.	1875. Earn'gs.
Chicago & Alton.	650	$353,718	650	$363,627
Cairo & St. Louis.	146	*20,692	116	15,618
Central Pacific	1,315	1,133,000	1,293	1,136,283
C., Mil. & St. Paul.	1,399	567,388	1,399	502,765
Canada Southern	452	165,431	452	82,255
Cin., Lafa. & Chi.	75	*31,085	75	30,024
Den. & Rio Grande.	120	*28,965	120	26,734
Han. & St. Jos	296	163,375	296	138,779
Illinois Central	1,109	605,493	1,109	595,518
In., Bloom., & W'n.	344	*108,221	344	104,743
Int. & Gt. North'n	458	*88,000	458	104,661
Kansas Pacific	761	213,004	761	242,033
Michigan Central.	804	611,210	804	583,136
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	786	245,498	786	239,896
Ohio & Miss.	615	314,382	393	315,982
St. L., I. M. & So.	685	295,000	685	275,910
St. L., Kan. C. & N.	504	274,358	504	243,931
St. L. & Southeast'n	349	*82,400	349	85,900
St. L. Alt. & T. H. } Belleville B'ches }	71	42,272	71	49,338
Tol., Peo. & War.	237	102,737	237	72,805
Total	11,176	$5,446,429	10,902	$5,210,003
Earnings per mile		$487 37	....	$477 97
Inc. total earnings, 1876		$236,426	or 4½	per cent.
Inc. earnings per mile		$9 40	or 2	per cent.

* Fourth week estimated.

GROSS EARNINGS SINCE JAN. 1.

	1876. Mileage.	1876. Earnings.	1875. Mileage.	1875. Earnings.
Chicago & Alt.	650	$1,006,168	650	$1,011,774
C. & St. Louis.	146	*61,355	116	44,500
Cen. Pacific	1,315	3,094,000	1,293	3,006,360
C., M. & St. P.	1,399	1,612,046	1,399	1,292,140
Canada South	452	430,334	452	191,243
C., L. & C.	75	99,863	75	91,05[illegible]
Den. & Rio G.	120	*92,154	120	71,206
Han. & St. Jo.	296	362,654	296	349,588
Illinois Central.	1,109	1,802,066	1,109	1,674,420
Ind., B. & W.	344	*384,256	344	318,113
Int. & Gt. N.	458	*348,100	458	339,736
Kansas Pacific.	761	*626,550	761	592,963
Michigan Cen.	804	1,678,447	804	1,525,600
Mo., K. & Tex.	786	756,778	786	642,475
Ohio & Miss.	615	993,216	393	815,457
St. L., I. M. & S.	685	959,700	685	808,611
St. L., K. C. & N.	504	805,184	504	649,041
St. L. & S. E.	349	*246,750	349	250,523
St. L. A. & T. H. Bell'e branch.	71	120,273	71	152,286
Tol., P. & W.	237	314,185	237	206,051
Total	11,176	$15,524,177	10,902	$14,042,442
Ear's per mile.	....	$1,389	....	$1,288
Inc. total earn'gs 1876		$1,481,735	or 10½ per cent.	
Inc. earn'gs per mile.		$101	or 7 5-6 per cent.	

*Fourth week March estimated.

The following earnings for the month of February have been reported since our last estimate:

	1876.	1875.
Atchison, Top. and Santa Fe	$133,000	$78,409
Cairo and St. Louis	18,872	13,392
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.	945,623	764,163
Cleveland, Mt. Vernon and Del.	27,236	25,738
Houston and Texas Central	259,965	212,634
Mobile and Ohio	177,992	156,174
Nashville, Char. and St. Louis	161,823	139,911
Paducah and Memphis	21,331	14,941
Philadelphia and Erie	226,916	183,249
St. Paul and Sioux City	41,749	19,298
Sioux City and St. Paul	25,393	8,765
Total	$2,039,830	$1,616,674
Twenty-one roads prev. reported.	5,933,280	4,909,215
Gross total thirty-two roads.	$7,973,110	$6,525,889
Increase February, 1876	1,447,221	or 22.11 p.c.

The recently issued annual report of the undermentioned railroads gives the gross earnings for the years 1875 and 1874 as follows:

	1875.	1874.
Central of New-Jersey	$7,411,637	$8,589,631
New-Jersey Southern	515,810	513,655
St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute, (main line,)	1,019,838	1,254,137
St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute, (branches)	561,869	550,347
Southern Minnesota	788,241	733,874

THE PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, April 8.—The sales of Printing Cloths reported during the week amount to 77,000 pieces. Some small lots have been sold at 3⅝c., a lower price than those before quoted, but there is a better feeling at the close, and good standard and Extra 64x64s are quoted at 3¾c.@3⅞c., 30 days.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Saturday, April 8, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	12	Hides, bdls	831
Beans, bbls	276	Leather, sides	9,977
Bees-wax, pks	2	Lead, pigs	1,940
Copper, bbls	16	Oil, bbls	110
Copper, cakes	173	Oil-cake, pks	4,154
Cotton, bales	5,574	Pork, pks	87
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls	362	Beef, pks	1,040
Dried Fruit, pks	4	Lard, tcs	1,034
Eggs, bbls	1,178	Cut-meats, pks	1,463
Flour, bbls	15,028	Butter, pks	2,631
Wheat, bushels	53,000	Cheese, pks	1,398
Corn, bushels	17,623	Rice, pks	468
Oats, bushels	18,205	Resin, bbls	230
Malt, bushels	18,193	Starch, pks	630
Peas, bushels	4,013	Skins, bales	520
Oat-meal, bbls	102	Sponge, bales	10
Corn-meal, bbls	15	Stearine, pks	152
Corn-meal, bags	1,752	Tallow, pks	154
Flax, bales	154	Tow, bales	73
Flax-seed, bags	164	Tea, pks	184
Grass-seed, bags	251	Tobacco, hhds	227
Grease, pks	116	Tobacco, pks	35
Hemp, bales	2	Whisky, bbls	132
Hops, bales	390	Wool, bales	63
Hides, No.	6,160		

ASHES—Quiet, since our last, on the basis of $5 for Pots and $6 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lb.

COFFEE—Firm, but inactive; sales, 1,700 bags Rio, by the P. C. Warwick, at 17c.@18c., gold.

COTTON—Has been very quiet for early delivery at former rates....Ordinary quoted at 9 13-16c.; Low Middling at 12 9-16c.@13 1-16c.; Middling at 13⅜c.@13 9-16c. ₱ lb....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 291 bales, (of which 244 bales were on last evening,) including 99 bales for export and 291 bales to spinners....And for forward delivery, business has been moderate and prices have been quoted weaker....Sales have been reported since our last of 19,000 bales, (of which 5,300 bales were on last evening and 13,700 bales to-day,) with 600 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with April options closing at 13 7-32c.@13¼c.; May, 13 7-16c.@13 15-32c.; June, 13 11-16c.@13 23-32c.; July, 13⅞c.@13 29-32c.; August, 14c.@14 1-32c.; September, 13 13-16c.@13 27-32c.; October, 13 11-16c.; November, 13 7-16c.@13½c.; December, 13 15-32c.@13½c. ₱ lb., showing a decline of 1-32c.@1-16c. ₱ lb., closing steady....The receipts at this port to-day were 5,574 bales, and at the shipping ports were 6,319 bales, against 8,722 bales same day last week....The week's exports hence have been 7,557 bales, including 7,542 bales to Liverpool and 15 bales to Bremen....The exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 2,640,032 bales, (of which 1,592,699 bales were to British ports and 1,047,333 bales to the Continent,) against 2,140,400 bales same time the previous year.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very moderate trade has been noted in State and Western Flour to-day, almost wholly in a jobbing way, at drooping prices, export dealings limited for all markets....Sales have been reported since our last of 10,750 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots, at $3 50@$6, chiefly unsound Extras at $5@$6; inferior to choice No. 2 at $3@$3 75, mainly at $3 40@$3 75; poor to very choice Superfine and Western at $4 25@$4 75, chiefly at $4 40@$4 50 for fair to good and $4 70 for choice; inferior to choice Extra State at $4 85@$5 25, mainly at $5@$5 15; choice to fancy do., $5 25@$5 65, chiefly at $5 25@$5 35; City Mills Extra, $5@$6 50, mainly at $5 70@$6 for the West Indies, and $5 10@$5 25 for the English markets; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 85@$5 25, chiefly at $5@$5 20; round-hoop Ohio at $4 85@$5 25 for small lots and lines; and trade and family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 3,900 bbls. shipping stock, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour dull within the previous range; sales of 750 bbls....Rye Flour quiet but firm; sales of 285 bbls., chiefly at $4 90@$5 20 for good to very choice Superfine....Corn-meal at unchanged rates; sales equal to 450 bbls., mostly Yellow Western.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quoted barely steady as to price, on a very moderate export and light milling inquiry. Winter Wheat dull, but held firmly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 76,000 bushels, including choice hard No. 1 Minnesota Spring, afloat, at $1 38, (with a small lot of do., in store, at $1 42;) prime No. 1 Milwaukee do., in store, $1 35; No. 2 Milwaukee do., in store, Fall inspection, at $1 27, No. 2 do., in store, crop of 1874, (so reported,) at $1 27, (with prime No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store, crop of 1874, quoted at $1 27 bid for a fair cargo;) No. 3 Milwaukee Spring, in store, at $1 15; No. 3 Chicago Spring, in store, at $1 20; (with choice No. 3 Chicago spring, in store, quoted at $1 14, at which price the last sale was made as already reported;) and White Michigan at $1 45@$1 50, ₱ bushel....A further sharp rise has been noted in Corn, influenced by the very meagre offerings for prompt delivery, particularly afloat, and a fair demand, mostly for home trade account though in part for shipment....Sales have been reported since our last of 48,000 bushels, for early delivery, at 72c. (nominally) for Mixed Western, New-York inspection, afloat; 72c. for ungraded Mixed Western; 70c. for steamer Mixed do., New-York inspection, (1 car-load;) 69½c. for "no grade," New-York inspection, afloat; 72c. for Yellow Western, afloat; 71c.@72c., nearly all at 72c., for Yellow Southern; 68c.@70c. for old Mixed Western, in store, fair to prime; 71c. for Yellow Jersey; 71c.@72c. for Yellow Pennsylvania, and 69c.@70c. for fair to good White Western, afloat. The business has been mainly in Southern product, and also Mixed Western, in store, and New-York "no grade."...And for forward delivery, a moderate call has been reported at firm prices....Mixed Western, New-York inspection, April option, quoted at the close at 68½c. asked, and 66½c. bid; May, seller's option, 66c. asked, and 64½c. bid; steamer Mixed Western, New-York inspection, April option, 66c. asked, and 66¼c. bid....Sales have been reported of 15,000 bushels New-York Mixed Western, seller April, at 68½c., and 4,000 bushels New-York "no grade," to arrive next week, at 69½c. ₱ bushel, the latter showing an advance of 1½c. a bushel on the rate realized on Friday....Rye scarce and wanted; Prime State bid up to $1, with 95c. reported bid for choice....Barley dull and heavy; 2,500 bushels ungraded Canada sold at 95c. a bushel....Malt, Peas, and Buckwheat, about as last quoted....Oats have been less sought after, the more urgent trade wants having been provided for by yesterday's free purchases; prices, however, have been very steady in this really desirable samples offered reservedly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of only 24,500 bushels at 48c. for fair White Western, in store, (of which 9,600 bushels;) 48½c.@51c. for fair to about prime White do., car lots; 46c.@47½c. for about fair to good Mixed State; 46c.@48c. for Mixed Western, odd lots; 48c.@48½c. for New-York No. 1; 46½c. for New-York No. 2; and 43c. for New-York "rejected"....Hay, Straw, and Feed without important change....Clover-seed quiet, with 90 bags State, from dock and afloat, reported sold, in lots, at 16½c.@16¾c.; strictly prime to choice quoted from store at 16¾c.@17c. ₱ lb....Other Seeds as previously reported. Of Calcutta Linseed, 2,000 bags sold at $1 [illegible] gold....The week's export clearance hence, for European ports, included 13,877 bbls. Flour, 473,213 bushels Wheat, 142,719 bushels Corn, 31,128 bushels Peas, and 12,229 bushels Rye.

MOLASSES—Steady, on a moderate inquiry; sales 207 hhds. Cuba and 50 hhds. Porto Rico, on private terms.

NAVAL STORES—Resin dull but firm on the basis of $1 80@$1 90 for Strained to good strained ₱ 280 lb., but quiet....Tar inactive at $2@$2 25 ₱ bbl....City Pitch at $1 87½ ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine very quiet, with quotations, for prompt delivery, quoted at 39c.@40c. ₱ gallon.

OIL-CAKE—Has been in limited request, with Western, in bags, quoted at $40 50, currency; City quoted nominal. The week's exports have been 11,387 pks.

PETROLEUM—Crude dull and drooping; quoted for early delivery at 8c.@8⅛c., in bulk, and 11⅛c.@11½c., in shipping order....Refined inactive, and quoted at the close for early delivery at 14⅛c.@14⅜c....Refined, in cases, 18c.@20½c....Naphtha, 10½c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, for early delivery, quoted at the close at 14⅛c.@14⅜c....At Baltimore, for early delivery, at close, 14⅛c.@[illegible]

PROVISIONS—The Pork market was quite active for Prime Mess, which was in unusually good demand, for shipment to England, at firm prices, and also more inquiry for most other kinds, with the advantage as to values in favor of buyers....Mess Pork in moderate request at barely steady rates....Sales have been reported of 450 bbls. Western Mess, in lots, at $23@$23 05, chiefly at $23 05; and for forward delivery Western Mess has been in less demand, with May option quoted at $22 95; June, $23; July, $23 07½@$23 10, and August at $23 45@$23 55....Reported sales of 250 bbls., May option, at $22 95; 500 bbls., July, at $23 07½, and 250 bbls., August, at $23 25....Of Prime Mess fully 1,450 bbls. Western sold for export, (almost wholly to Liverpool and London, by steam,) at $21 37½@$21 50, mainly at $21 50....Of Extra Prime, 100 bbls. sold on private terms, at $18 50@$19....Dressed Hogs in less demand, quoted at 10½c.@10¾c. for Western Hogs....Cut-meats in fair request at full rates. Sales reported of 21,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 14 and 11 lb. averages, at 12½c.@13c.; and sundry small lots of City bulk stock within the previous range....Boxed meats quiet, with sales reported of 200 bxs. Long Clear, for Western delivery, at 11½c....Western Steam Lard has been in rather limited request for early delivery, but more wholly for refining purposes, at a shade easier figures....Of Western Steam, for early delivery, here, sales, 300 and 100 tcs., off grade, at $13 87½....Western Kettle quoted at $14 10@$14 20....And for forward delivery business has been quite active, but at a rather decline in values, closing more steady, [illegible] unfavorable....Western Steam, April option, quoted at the close, $13 97½; May, $14 [illegible]; June, $14 15; July, $14 27½, and August, $14 37½@$14 40....Sales have been reported of Western Steam, to the amount of 6,250 tcs., May option, at $13 97½@$14 02½; 3,000 tcs., June, at $14 10@$14 15, and 3,250 tcs., July, at $14 22½@$14 27½....City Steam and Kettle Lard in light demand, at $13 87½@$14 [illegible]....Refined Lard in very moderate demand; quoted for the Continent at $14 12½; South America, at $14 62½, and the West Indies at $13 75....Beef more active at former rates; sales 240 bbls. [illegible] for the English markets; reported at Philadelphia, 100 bbls. Philadelphia at $23; and 450 tcs. [illegible]....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs essentially as last quoted....Tallow quiet and quoted weak in price, with sales reported of 90,000 lb., at 8½c.@8⅝c....Stearine inactive, with choice Western in tcs. quoted at 15c., and choice City, in hhds., at 15¼c.@15½c....The week's exports for European ports have been 1,114 pks. Pork, 1,352 tcs. Beef, 4,503 bxs. Bacon, 9,390 pks. Lard, 55,245 pks. Cheese; also 188 pks. Tallow.

SUGARS—Raw have been in more request and quoted firm on the basis of 7½c.@7⅝c. for fair to good Refining. Sales, 287 hhds. Refining Cuba at 7⅜c.@7½c.; 354 hhds. Centrifugal at 8⅛c.; 1,800 bxs. do. at 8 3-16c., and 260 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 7c....Refined about as quoted.

WHISKY—Steady, but dull at $1 12½; sales, 50 bbls.

FREIGHTS—A moderate business has been reported in the way of berth freights, with rates generally quoted depressed and irregular. And in the chartering line, the movements in the local market were on a restricted scale, though the advantage as to rates was in general decidedly in favor of shippers....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 50 hhds. Tobacco at 30s. ₱ ton; and by steam, 1,400 bales Cotton, [illegible] and 32,000 bushels Grain at 8d. ₱ standard bushel; 1,000 bbls. Resin, [illegible] (of recent shipment,) on private terms....Prime Mess Pork at 5s. ₱ tierce, and small lots of Leather at 45s. From St. John, also half a dozen vessels with Deals, from St. John, (reported on private terms;) [illegible] bushels Grain at 8d. ₱ standard bushel; 300 bbls. Prime Mess Pork at 5s. [illegible] 450 [illegible] 400 pks. Sundries [illegible]....For Glasgow, by steam, 1,500 bbls. Flour and 2,500 pks. Provisions, (reported as of through freight,) on private terms; 50 bbls. Apples, and 2,500 Staves, (of recent shipment,) on private terms; and 50 tons Measurement Goods, at 25s....For Bristol, by steam, 100 tcs. Beef, at 7s. 6d. ₱ tierce; 100 bbls. prime Mess Pork, at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; and 50 bxs. Bacon, at 37s. 6d. ₱ ton....For Hull, by steam, 6,000 Staves, (of recent shipment,) on private terms....For Dublin, four vessels, with Deals from St. John, (reported as chartered there,) at 72s. 6d.@78s. 9d....For Cork and orders, an Austrian bark, 670 tons, hence, with Grain, at 5s. 9d. ₱ quarter, and £10 gratuity; another, 468 tons, hence, with about 3,600 quarters do., at 5s. 6d., and £10 gratuity; and two barks, with Grain, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d....For Havre, by sail, small lots of Tobacco at 40s., Measurement Goods at 20s., and Provisions at 7-16c. ₱ lb.; also, four ships, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, (reported thence,) at ¾c. ₱ lb....For Antwerp, by steam, 220 pks. Honey at 3½c.@4c., closing at 4c. ₱ gallon; small lots of Tobacco at 48s. 6d.; 250 bales Cotton, and 500 bbls. Flour, and 2,500 Staves (of recent shipment) on private terms; and (of through freights) 1,800 bags Coffee on private terms....For Bremen, by steam, (reported as of recent shipment,) 1,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 1,000 tcs. Lard at 37s. 6d.; 11,000 bushels Grain at 8d. ₱ bushel; 450 pks. Tobacco on the basis of 40s.@42s. 6d. for hhds. and 14s. for case, and 200 tons Agricultural Implements, &c., 27s. 6d. ₱ ton....For Hamburg, by steam, 200 bags Coffee at 1 80 reichmarks; 800 pks. Provisions at 1 75 do., and 120 tons Measurement Goods, in lots, at 80 do....For Rotterdam, by steam, 75 bbls. Beef at 5s. ₱ bbl.; and small lots of Leather at 80s. ₱ ton....For the Baltic, direct, a Swedish bark, 352 tons, hence, with equal to about 2,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 3d. ₱ bbl., with privilege of Resin at a proportionate rate....For Sydney, New-South Wales, an American bark, 782 tons, hence, with general cargo reported at £1,625....For Callao, an American ship, 736 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at £1,650....For Panama, an American ship, 1,142 tons, with coal, from Philadelphia, at $9....For the River Platte, an American brig, 452 tons, with Lumber, from St. Mary, reported at $20 50....For Rio Janeiro, a British bark, 399 tons, with Lumber, from Brunswick, reported at $18, net....For Laguavra, an American schooner, 246 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, reported at $9, gold, or out and back at $1,900, currency....For Jamaica, an American brig, 435 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at $1,200, gold....For Sagua and back North of Hatteras, three schooners, reported on the basis of 37c.@40c. for Sugar, and $3 75@$4 for Molasses....For Caibarien and back to Philadelphia, an American schooner, 286 tons, reported at $4 50 for Sugar, and $2 75 for Molasses....For the north side of Cuba and back to Philadelphia, a brig and schooner, reported at $4 12½@$4 50 for Sugar, and $2 62½@$2 75 for Molasses....For Havana and back to Philadelphia, an American brig, 382 tons, reported at $4 for Sugar, and $2 62½ for Molasses....For Matanzas, two American brigs, 337 and 264 tons, and an American schooner, 266 tons, with Empty Hogsheads, from Philadelphia, at 70c.@75c....For Galveston, a brig, 283 tons, hence, with general cargo, at $1,150....For Charleston, a schooner, 260 tons, with Coal and general cargo, from Philadelphia, on private terms....For Gloucester, a schooner, with Salt, from Cadiz, at 8c. ₱ bushel....For Boston, a schooner, with Coal, from Baltimore at $1 60 ₱ ton....For Hartford, a schooner, with Coal, from Richmond, at $2 25 ₱ ton....For New-Haven, a schooner, with Lumber, from Cedar Keys, at $9 50, and another, with do., from Brunswick, at $6....For Elizabethport, a schooner, with Lumber, from Savannah, at $5 75....For New-York, a schooner, with Lumber, from Pensacola, at $7 50; another, with do., from Cedar Keys, at $9; another, with do., from Savannah, at $5 50; another, with do., from Brunswick, at $6; another, with do., at $6; another, with do., from Portland, at $2; seven schooners, with Stone, from Eastern ports, at $1 25@$1 30, and two schooners, with Coal, from Cow Bay, at $2.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

ALBANY, April 8.—Wheat quiet; sales 5 cars No. 1 Treadwell Wickes and No. 1 White taken together, at $1 49½; 3 cars No. 2 Treadwell at $1 44; 1 car and a bag lot of Amber at $1 40, and 1 car of Extra White Michigan at $1 55. Rye and Corn quiet; sales, 1,000 bushels High Mixed Corn at 70c. Barley quiet; sales of 5 cars No. 2 Canada regular, on private terms; 3 cars No. 2 Bay at $1, and 2 cars two-rowed State at 73c. Oats dull, at 42c.@52c. for Rejected to No. 1 White; sales of 2 cars No. 2 Mixed at 44c. Cattle—Receipts, 381 car-loads; market about ½c. lower than last week, and the average quality as good. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 34 car-loads; sales of Sheep at 5½c.@6½c. for common to fair; 6½c.@7½c. for fair to good, and 8c.@8½c. for Extra, in car-lots. Lambs scarce and wanted at prices a shade in advance of last quotations; the receipts were all sold to New-York operators at 7c.@7½c. for common to fair, and 8½c. for extra selected Milch Ewes. Cows—Receipts and sales fair at $40@$60 for ordinary to good. Calves—150 head; all sold to New-York parties at $3@$7 ₱ head for common to fair; 6c.@7½c. ₱ lb. for fair to good, and 8c. for extra.

CHICAGO, April 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat unsettled and lower; No. 2 Spring, 99¼c., spot; $1 03⅝@$1 03¼, May; $1 04⅝@$1 04¾, June; No. 3 do., 88c.; Rejected, 78c.@78½c. Corn in fair demand and lower; No. 2, 45¾c.@46c., spot; 48⅛c., May; 47⅝c., June. Oats dull, weak, and lower; No. 2, 31⅝c., spot; 33⅝c., May. Rye nominally unchanged. Barley dull and a shade lower at 55¾c.@56c., spot; 58c., May. Pork unsettled but generally lower at $22 15@$22 25, spot; $22@$22 15, April; $22 27½@$22 30, May; $22 52½@$22 55, June. Lard unsettled but generally lower at $13 40@$13 42½, spot; $13 52½@$13 55, May; $13 70@$13 72½, June. Bulk Meats quiet and weak; Shoulders, 8⅝c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12c. and 12¼c. Whisky steady and firm at $1 08. Receipts—10,000 bbls. Flour, 46,000 bushels Wheat, 43,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, 675 bushels Rye, 6,500 bushels Barley. Shipments—9,500 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats, 5,500 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, April 8.—Flour steady, unchanged. Wheat irregular; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 48@$1 48¼ bid, cash; $1 50¾, May; No. 3 do., $1 39@$1 40. Corn active but lower; No. 2 Mixed, 44¾c.@45c., cash; 44¾c.@45½c., May; 44¾c., June. Oats dull; No. 2, 34½c. bid, cash; sales at 35c., May. Rye higher at 66c. Barley quiet, unchanged. Whisky nominally unchanged at $1 08. Bran steady, unchanged. Pork quiet and weak at $23 delivered. Lard dull and easy at 13⅝c. Bulk Meats dull, unchanged. Bacon easier; Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12⅝c.@12¾c. and 13c.@13⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅞c., May; Clear Sides, $13 60, buyer July; $13 65, buyer to Aug. 1. Live Hogs quiet and weak; some sales lower; Yorkers, $7 65@$8; packing, $7 65@$8 20. Cattle quiet and weak; only a local demand. Receipts—2,800 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 43,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley, 500 head Hogs, 114 head Cattle.

BUFFALO, April 8.—Receipts—Flour, 13,800 bbls.; Wheat, 44,000 bushels; Corn, 59,000 bushels; Oats, 26,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 13,500 bbls.; Wheat, 64,000 bushels; Corn, 55,000 bushels; Oats, 36,000 bushels. Flour quiet, steady. Wheat dull and heavy; a few cars spring sold on private terms; quotations entirely nominal. Corn in fair demand, steady; sales, 8 cars new, on track, at 60c.; and 2 cars Kansas do. at 61c. Oats inactive, except retail lots. Rye neglected. Barley quiet and firm; sales, 1,000 bushels four-rowed Canada at 90c. Seeds quiet and firm. Peas and Beans quiet. Malt dull and unchanged. Pork dull at $23 50 for heavy Mess. Lard dull at 14c. Highwines nominally $1 11.

CINCINNATI, April 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet but steady at $1 15@$1 30. Corn scarce and firm at 50c.@51c. Oats steady at 36c.@43c. Rye steady and firm at 73c.@75c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Pork dull at $22 75. Lard steady; Steam, 13⅝c., cash; Kettle, 14c.@14¼c. Bulk Meats firmer; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅞c.@12c., cash; 12⅛c.@12½c., buyer June; Clear Sides, 12⅛c.@12¼c. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Live Hogs firm; common to good light, $7 25@$8 20; fair to good heavy, $8 30@$8 80; receipts, 840 head; shipments, 630 head. Whisky firm and in fair demand at $1 06. Butter dull and drooping; choice, 30c.@31c.; fair to good, 25c.@28c. Freights steady and unchanged.

TOLEDO, April 8.—Flour quiet. Wheat dull; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 25½; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 27¾; No. 2 do., $1 15½; Extra White Michigan, $1 56; Amber Michigan, $1 25; May, $1 27; June, $1 29½; No. 2 do., $1 07; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 28; No. 3 Red, $1 12½; Rejected Red, 87½c. Corn quiet; High Mixed, 52c.; Low Mixed, 52c.; June, 50c.; Kansas, 52½c.; no grade, April, 49½c. Oats quiet; No. 2 and Michigan, 35½c.; White, 39½c. Clover-seed, $9 25. Receipts—5,000 bushels Wheat; 28,000 bushels Corn; 500 bushels Oats. Shipments—800 bbls. Flour; 14,000 bushels Wheat; 143,000 bushels Corn; 6,000 bushels Oats.

CHICAGO, April 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,000 head; quiet but firm; Bulls and Stags, $3@$3 75; Cows and Heifers, $3 25@$4; Stockers, $3 75@$4 25; Feeders, $4 10@$4 50; good to choice shipping Steers, $4 25@$4 87½; extra, $5@$6; shipments, 4,400 head. Hogs dull and lower; receipts, 3,000 head; light Bacon, $7 90@$8 10; packing, $8@$8 15; shipping, $8 15@$8 35; choice, $8 15; shipments, 4,200 head. Sheep steady and unchanged; receipts, 500 head.

OSWEGO, April 8.—Flour unchanged; sales 1,200 bbls. Wheat in moderate demand; sales 2,000 bushels No. 1 White Michigan at $1 45; 2 cars extra do. at $1 56; 3,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club on private terms. Corn dull; sales of New and Old Mixed at 66c. Barley dull and lower; sales 1,000 bushels No. 2 Canada at 90c.; No. 1 Canada offered at $1. Corn-meal, $26 for bolted, and $25 for unbolted. Mill-feed—Shorts, $17; Shipstuffs, $18, and Middlings, $20@$21. Railroad freights—Flour to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c., and to Albany, 30c.

LOUISVILLE, April 8.—Flour dull, unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 15@$1 30. Corn firm at 45c.@46c. Oats steady at 39c.@42c. Rye dull at 73c.@75c. Provisions firm. Pork, $23@$23 25. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8⅛c.@8⅜c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12c. and 12¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 13c. and 13¼c. Sugar-cured Hams, 14¼c.@15c. Lard—Tierce, 14½c.; Keg, 15¼c. Whisky firm at $1 06. Bagging quiet, but firm at 12c.@13c.

WILMINGTON, April 8.—Spirits Turpentine weak at 35c. Resin firm at $1 70 for Strained. Tar quiet at $1 45.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 8.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12¾c.; Low Middling, 11¾c.; Good Ordinary, 10½c.; net receipts, 1,904 bales; gross, 2,197 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,375 bales; to France, 3,161 bales; to the Continent, 3,226 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; stock, 232,342 bales.

GALVESTON, April 8.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12⅞c.; Low Middling, 11⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 10½c.; net receipts, 529 bales; gross, 553 bales; exports to the Channel, 1,325 bales; coastwise, 177 bales; sales, 478 bales; stock, 34,113 bales.

CHARLESTON, April 8.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 12¾c.@12⅞c.; Low Middling, 12⅛c.@12¼c.; Good Ordinary, 11c.; net receipts, 535 bales; sales, 850 bales; stock, 20,289 bales.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, April 8.—The market is unusually dull, and the transactions during the past week have been the smallest for several years, with no prospect of any improvement at present. The prices have again eased off, and the market is unsettled, and for some grades almost entirely nominal. The inquiry for fine Fleeces was quite limited, sales of the week comprising only 84,000 lb.; Ohio and Pennsylvania at 43½c.@48c., for X up to XX. The stock of fine Wools is not large for the season, and X and XX Ohio are held at 43c.@45c., but sales to any extent could not be made, except at a concession from these figures; the present prices are fully 10c.@12c. lower than at this time last year, while the stock of fine Wools on hand is much smaller. The principal movement of the week has been in Michigan fleece; sales of this description, comprising 116,000 lb., have been at 39c.@40c. for X, and the latter price is now an outside figure for the best lots of Michigan on the market, and from 38c.@40c. may be considered a fair quotation for Michigan and Wisconsin Fleeces; California Wool is dull, and the sales are lower than at any time for a year past; the transactions include 195,000 lb. at 15c.@31c. for Spring, and 16c.@22c. for Fall; Pulled Wools are quite dull, and can only be forced off at low figures; the stock is large, and the sales of the week are 150,000 lb. at 25c.@47½c. for Super and X, principally from 40c.@45c. for good lines of Super, and 38c.@41c. for X; some 13,500 lb. of Combing have been sold at 48c.@53c.

STORAGE.

WEST-SIDE STORAGE WAREHOUSES, Nos. 593, 634, 636 Hudson st., 779 Greenwich st., and 10 Abingdon square.—Storage and safe-keeping for furniture, pianos, baggage, mirrors, paintings, goods, and wares of every description; separate rooms; oldest, lowest in rate, most extensive and responsible establishment in the business; trucks and express wagons for removing furniture and baggage always ready, day or night. R. TAGGART, Owner and Proprietor, office No. 593 Hudson st., Abingdon square.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lofts of No. 18 4th av. Apply on the premises, to W. L. CONKLIN & SON.

CLOTHING.

GRAND OPENING

OF

Max Stadler & Co.'s

NEW AND ELEGANT

CLOTHING HOUSE

565 and 567 Broadway,

CORNER PRINCE STREET,
(Ball, Black & Co. Building,)

On Monday, April 10,

WITH AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

Men's, Boys', and Children's

FINE CLOTHING,

Including all the latest NOVELTIES of the season, manufactured by us since Jan. 12, from the very best makes of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC Fabrics, selected especially for a FINE CITY RETAIL TRADE, and purchased for CASH at figures that enable us to offer the PUBLIC LOWER PRICES than have been named on this class of goods for the past TWELVE YEARS.

Having leased the entire building formerly occupied by Ball, Black & Co., we have spared no EXPENSE in FITTING UP the same to make it THE CLOTHING PALACE OF NEW-YORK.

The thirty years' experience of Mr. Max Stadler as a successful Wholesale and Retail Clothier, in Cincinnati and this City, is a sufficient guarantee that no effort will be spared to make this house first-class in every respect.

MONDAY, APRIL 10.

MAX STADLER & CO.

MAX STADLER,
Late Stadler & Co.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., (and nowhere else,) until THURSDAY, April 13, 1876, at 4 o'clock P. M., for supplying the coal and wood required for the public schools in this City, (including that portion of Westchester County recently annexed thereto,) for the ensuing year—say ten thousand (10,000) tons of coal, more or less, and one thousand two hundred (1,200) cords of oak, and nine hundred (900) cords of pine wood, more or less. The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace, egg, stove, and nut sizes, clean and in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins of the several school buildings at such times and in such quantities as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal, (to be furnished from the mines named, if accepted,) and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds.

The quantity of the various sizes of coal required will be about as follows, viz.: Eight thousand (8,000) tons of furnace size, one thousand (1,000) tons of stove size, four hundred (400) tons of egg size, and six hundred (600) tons of nut size.

The oak wood must be of the best quality, the stick not less than three (3) feet long. The pine wood must be of the best quality Virginia, and not less than three (3) feet, six (6) inches long. The proposal must state the price per cord of one hundred and twenty-eight cubic feet, solid measure, for both oak and pine wood, and also the price per cut per load for sawing and the price per cut per load for splitting, the quantity of oak wood to be split only as required by the Committee on Supplies. The wood will be inspected and measured under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education, and must be delivered at the schools as follows: Two-thirds of the quantity required from the 10th of June to the 15th of September, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies; said wood, both oak and pine, must be delivered sawed, and, when required, split, and must be piled in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of the school buildings as may be designated by the proper authority. The contracts for supplying said coal and wood to be binding until the 1st day of June, 1877. Two sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied by the signatures and residences of the proposed sureties. No compensation will be allowed for delivering said coal and wood at any of the schools, nor for putting and piling the same in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of said schools.

Proposals must be directed to the Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education, and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," or "Proposals for Wood," as the case may be.

The committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals received.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
CHARLES PLACE,
DAVID WETMORE,
HENRY P. WEST,
Committee on Supplies.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1876.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 17th day of April, 1876, and until 4 o'clock P. M., on said day, for enlarging and altering Grammar School-house No. 37, on 87th st., near 4th av.

Plans and specifications may be seen, and blanks for proposals obtained at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating," "Proposal for Furniture."

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

GRANVILLE P. HAWES,
ANDREW SMITH,
DAVID H. KNAPP,
CHARLES CRARY,
JOHN L. TONNELE,
Board of School Trustees, Twelfth Ward.

Dated, New-York, April 2, 1876.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Committee on Colored Schools, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 17th day of April next, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the erection of an outside iron stairway at Colored Grammar School No. 2, on South 5th av., near Broome st.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Committee reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

ALBERT KLAMROTH,
WILLIAM DOWD,
HENRY P. WEST,
DAVID WETMORE,
ERNEST CAYLUS,
Committee on Colored Schools.

Dated New-York, March 30, 1876.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

NO. 5,3:1.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of the BRENTWOOD COAL COMPANY, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy of said court.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the Brentwood Coal Company, a corporation lately carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon its own petition by the District Court of said district. Dated at New-York, the 14th day of March A. D. 1876.
GEORGE H. CAREY, Assignee.
mh27-1aw3wM* No. 40 Wall st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of EVINGTON E. SNOW, JACOB B. HOPPER, and ROBERT T. SANDERSON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that a second general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupts will be held at Newark, in said district, on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, No. 663 Broad street, for the purpose mentioned in the 27th section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.
E. N. MILLER, Assignee.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership hitherto existing between the undersigned under the firm and name of W. S. BRAGG & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, in the manner provided by the articles of agreement; either party is authorized to collect and pay bills, and sign the firm name in liquidation of its affairs.

JEROME WELLS,
W. S. BRAGG,
F. B. DOTEN.

CHICOPEE, Mass., April 8, 1876.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The undersigned hereby give notice that the firm of KOSTER & POST has this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be carried on by DAVID POST, and all debts will be liquidated by him.

HENRY KOSTER,
DAVID POST.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT PAYMENT has been stopped on two notes, for $1,350 each, made by E. A. Billings, payable to "The Trojan Marble Company," dated May 1, 1875, one payable in twelve months and the other in sixteen months, at the National Exchange Bank in Troy, N. Y. All persons are cautioned against negotiating them.
CHRISTIE & BOARDMAN.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—New designs, from $12 upward; also, monumental work at greatly reduced prices; marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

NEW-YORK CITY 7s,

DUE IN 1896.

NEWARK CITY 7s,
DUE IN 1905.

JERSEY CITY 7s,
DUE IN 1906.

ELIZABETH CITY 7s,
DUE IN 1895.

BROOKLYN CITY 6s,
DUE IN 1902.

BUFFALO CITY 7s,
DUE IN 1910.

ROCHESTER CITY 7s,
DUE IN 1903.

FOR SALE BY

DANIEL A. MORAN,

NO. 40 WALL ST.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.—In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds, we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

5,100	5,783	4,814	3,920	5,447
4,593	4,406	5,573	5,132	5,098
4,104	3,731	5,662	5,654	5,349
4,963	3,712	6,184	4,234	5,164
4,662	5,560	5,116	5,557	5,039

being one per cent. of 2,500 bonds outstanding, were this day designated in our presence to be redeemed, together with the accrued interest thereon, as provided in said bonds, at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., in New-York, or at the office of Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co. in London, on the first day of June, 1876, at which time interest on said above-designated bonds will cease.—Dated March 16, 1876.

HENRY F. VAIL,
CHARLES EDWARD TRACY, } Trustees.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
of Drexel, Morgan & Co.

[Seal.] Attest, DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public.

OFFICE OF THE C., C., C. AND I. RAILWAY CO.,
CLEVELAND, March 17, 1876.

The holders of the bonds designated as above are hereby notified that the same will be paid at the places named, on the 1st day of June next, from which time interest thereon will cease.

GEORGE H. RUSSELL,
Treasurer C., C., C. and I. Railway Co.

FRANKLIN FIRE INS. CO.

OF THE CITY OF

NEW-YORK.

Cash capital, $200,000.

Offices, No. 348 Broadway, New-York Life Insurance Building, corner of Leonard st.

DIRECTORS.

JACOB CAMPBELL,
ELISHA BROOKS,
CHARLES E. FLEMING,
RUSSELL H. HOADLEY,
EDWARD HOTCHKISS,
HENRY SIDENBERG,
WILLIAM D. RYDER,
JOHN L. DANIELS,
FREDERICK HAZELTON,
H. O. HOTCHKISS,
SAMUEL HAWK,
JOSEPH S. LOWERY,
JOHN B. SNOOK,
GEORGE A. LEAVITT,
JOHN NESBIT,
WM. H. BEADLESTON,
ZIMRI WEST,
FREDERICK S. MYERS,
OLIN G. WALBRIDGE,
AARON S. ROBBINS,
S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER,
EDWIN G. FRELIGH,
JOSEPH H. DIDIER,
WILLIAM PHELPS,
AUGUST POTTIER,
WILLIAM W. WATSON,
HENRY L. HOTCHKISS,
HENRY J. ROBINSON,
CHARLES H. MEIGS,
RICHARD M. EVERIT,

OFFICERS.

EDWARD HOTCHKISS, President.
JACOB CAMPBELL, Vice President,
ROBT. M. G. DODGE, Secretary.

CHASE & ATKINS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

WE OFFER

$50,000

CHOICE ILLINOIS COUNTY TEN PER CENT. BONDS,

Interest and principal payable at American Exchange National Bank, New-York.

Entire debt	$100,000
Value of property	9,000,000

These bonds are extra desirable.

We have also $100,000 other good, safe, and profitable bonds, issued by municipalities, at fair rates. For further information address

A. W. BEASLEY & CO.,
NO. 12 WALL ST.

BOSTON, March 3, 1876.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, in Chicago, April 14, at 11 o'clock, to act upon a revision of the by-laws, more especially with reference to regulating the action of the Board of Directors in regard to leases and extensions, as indicated in the last annual report.

Stockholders who cannot be present at the meeting can send their proxies to this office, with instructions as to their use. Particular attention is called to the fact that a majority of all the stock is required to be represented to form a quorum.

J. N. A. GRISWOLD, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 6, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Managers and for other business will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, the 9th of May next.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of April 25 until the morning of May 10.

By order of the board.

GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1876.

HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the New-Orleans, Mobile & Texas Railroad Company who desire to join the reorganization under the name of the New-Orleans and Texas Railroad Company, are hereby requested to send in their bonds, with the amount of the assessment, to the undersigned, at the office of Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., New-York, on or before the 20th day of April inst. Holders who do not join by that date will only be entitled to receive their pro rata proportion of the proceeds of the sale of the road.

L. P. MORTON,
HENRY MORGAN, } Committee.
WILLIAM MERTENS.

J. H. HAAR, J. HENGSTLER, R. M. RAVEN,
Member Gold Exchange. Member Stock Exchange.

HAAR & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 45 WALL ST.

DEALERS IN SPECIE AND UNITED STATES SECURITIES. BUY AND SELL STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN. SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS FOR INVESTMENTS. ORDERS EXECUTED AT THE PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGES.

DUNLEITH AND DUBUQUE BRIDGE CO.

Bonds Nos. 9, 13, 104, 143, 169, 170, 171, 182, 226, 269, 293, 305, 323, 350, 362, 371, 379, 454, 480, 483 have been drawn for redemption May 1, 1876, at $1,050 each, at the office in New-York of the Illinois Central Railroad Company. Interest on the above bonds will cease May 1, 1876.

WILLIAM H. OSBORN,
WILLIAM TRACY, } Trustees.
WILLIAM B. ALLISON.

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Bondholders.

For plan of reorganization apply, stating class of bonds held, (whether Main Line, Milwaukee, Muscatine, or Pacific Division, to FRED. TAYLOR, Chairman Bondholders' Committee, No. 476 Broome st., New-York. Immediate action is advisable.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,
NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD,
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,

execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

WANTED—$7,000 AT SIX PER CENT INTEREST, for five years, on first mortgage on first-class City house and lot worth over twice the amount. No bonus paid, and reasonable sum only allowed for expenses. Bona fide parties may apply to M. M. BUDLONG, No. 20 Nassau st., Room No. 51.

$165,000 TO LOAN FOR THREE OR five years, at six per cent. interest, on City improved property. HALL J. HOW, No. 3 Pine st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,

No. 5 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK.

We give particular attention to DIRECT DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AT CURRENT MARKET RATES, and are prepared, at all times, to buy or sell in large or small amounts, to suit all classes of investors. Orders by mail or telegraph will receive careful attention.

We shall be pleased to furnish information in reference to all matters connected with investments in Government Bonds.

We also buy and sell GOLD and GOLD COUPONS, COLLECT DIVIDENDS and TOWN, COUNTY, and STATE COUPONS, &c., and buy and sell, ON COMMISSION, all MARKETABLE STOCKS AND BONDS.

In our BANKING DEPARTMENT we receive deposits and remittances subject to draft, and allow interest, to be credited monthly, on balances averaging, for the month, from $1,000 to $5,000, at the rate of three per cent. per annum, and on balances averaging over $5,000, at the rate of four per cent.

FISK & HATCH.

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY.—The committee appointed by the bondholders for reorganizing this company now holds sixty per cent. of the first mortgage and fifty-five per cent. of the second mortgage bonds, and are urging forward the foreclosure suit. Bondholders who have not yet surrendered their bonds should deposit them with the Central Trust Company, No. 14 Nassau st. If not informed in regard to the points of the plan of reorganization bondholders should send to the Secretary for a copy.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Chairman,
H. P. DECHERT, Secretary,
No. 138 Chambers st., Room No. 3.

OFFICES.—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES to rent; suitable for stock brokers or other business; rent low; in buildings Nos. 46 and 48 Broad street. Inquire of ROBERT T. MEEKS, 46 Broad st.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

Atlantic, Commercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific, Union, bought and sold by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, New-York or Brooklyn. HENRY M. TATE, 34 Pine st.

ELECTIONS.

ELECTION.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 Broadway.

At an election held on 22d March, 1876, the following gentlemen were chosen Directors for the ensuing year:

Alfred Douglas,
George W. Savage,
Montague Ward,
Eliot C. Cowdin,
Nathaniel P. Bailey,
John L. Hasbrouck,
James English,
Benjamin G. Clarke,
William Armstrong,
Charles Denison,
George B. English,
Francis Leland,
William R. Foster,
A. L. Sayre,
Alexander Stobo,
Isaac Huylar,
Samuel S. Sands,
Elijah Alliger,
George F. Codington,
Theodore B. Woolsey,
Daniel O. Archer,
John De Ruyter,
William H. Lee,
Frederick H. Way,
William S. Opdyke,
Daniel C. Blodgett,
Lemuel Smith,
William G. Smith,
Alexander M. Ross,
Charles H. Leland,
James M. Bailey,
C. H. Lilienthal,
Edward Dodd,
George W. Todd,
John B. Snook,
James L. Stewart,
Francis P. Furnald,
John S. Foster,
N. W. Hunt,
Howard R. Martin.

And at a meeting of the board on 3d of April, 1876, George W. Savage, Esq., was elected President for the ensuing year. JNO. B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

UNITED NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND CANAL COMPANY,
TRENTON, N. J., March 20, 1876.

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per share on the capital stock of this company will be paid on and after the 10th day of April next, at the offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad, No. 21 Cortlandt st., corner of New Church st., (Room No. 65 new building of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company,) New-York, and No. 233 South 4th st., Philadelphia.

The transfer books will remain closed until the 1st day of April next.

LEROY H. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

ONE HUNDREDTH DIVIDEND.

NORTH RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 3, 1876.

A dividend of Six per Cent. upon the capital stock of the company has this day been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer-book will be closed from the 4th to the 10th inst. By order

ALBERT BOGERT, JR., Secretary.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD.—THE coupon due Oct. 1, 1873, (and interest thereon,) and the coupon due April 1, 1876, on the First Mortgage (pink) Bonds of this company, will be paid at the Third National Bank, New-York, if presented between the 1st and 15th days of April. H. E. MANN, Clerk United States Circuit Court, District of Minnesota.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE ANNUAL ELECTION.—THURSDAY, April 20, 1876, at the rooms of the Institute, Cooper Building. Polls will open at 10 o'clock A. M., and close at 8 o'clock P. M.

ORESTES CLEVELAND, President.
C. McK. LEOSER, Recording Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE TOWN OF GAINSVILLE due July 1, 1875, and Jan. 1, 1876, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

JAMES H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON ST.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.

GERMAN SPOKEN.

A. T. CONKLIN, President,
H. C. FISHER, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—MASTER COMMISSIONER'S SALE.—THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK and others, plaintiffs, against THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY and others, defendants.—Concurrent decrees having been rendered in an action entitled as above in each of the following courts, to wit; the Court of Common Pleas of Lucas County, Ohio, the Circuit Court of Cass County, Indiana, and the Circuit Court of Vermillion County, Illinois, and concurrent orders of sale having been issued in each of said actions and directed to me as Special Master Commissioner; in pursuance of said decrees, and also by virtue of the powers of sale contained in a certain deed of trust filed as an exhibit in each of said actions, I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-house in Toledo, Ohio, on SATURDAY, June tenth, 1876, at ten o'clock A. M. the real and personal property and franchises of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, comprising the railway of said company, extending from Toledo, Ohio, southwesterly to and through the State of Indiana and to East St. Louis, and to Hamilton on the Mississippi River, and to Naples and Camp Point in the State of Illinois, an aggregate length of six hundred and one miles, together with all sidings, connections and equipment of said railway, all lands and buildings pertaining thereto and all other real and personal property of said company, all equities, debts and demands belonging to the same, and also the right and franchise to be a corporation, as in said decree more fully set forth. Said property will be sold as an unit, and in its entirety, for account of the holders of bonds of said company secured by mortgage dated February first 1873, and subject to all encumbrances prior to said mortgage, and all other liabilities in said decree enumerated. The minimum price at which said property may be sold is one million dollars, payable in cash or in bonds of said issue, ratably, by credit endorsed thereon as in said decrees provided. Said sale will be without redemption, but will be made subject to confirmation by each of the courts above mentioned. Copies of said decrees may be had on application.—Dated at Toledo, Ohio, this 1st day of April, 1876.

J. D. COX, Special Master Commissioner.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—H. B. SCOTT, auctioneer, will sell at auction at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 29th day of April, 1876, at 11 A. M., the outstanding and uncollected debts due the estate of Weld, Rice & Co., bankrupts, amounting in the aggregate to $50,000 and upward. For further particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 5½ Pine st., or to the undersigned.

JAMES B. IRWIN, Assignee,
No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

WINANS & DAVIES, AUCTIONEERS, NO. 128 Broadway.—TUESDAY, April 11, at 10:30 A. M., at private residence No. 118 West 11th st., between 5th and 6th avs., sale of elegant household furniture, comprising bedroom suits, carpets, &c., &c.; sale positive without reserve.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—MORRIS K. JESUP, John Crerar, Samuel A. Strang, Charles Bard, and Edward K. Goodnow, composing the former firm of M. K. Jesup & Co., and Charles L. Perkins, Edward Livingston, and Henry A. V. Post, composing the former firm of Perkins, Livingston & Post, plaintiffs, against THE EAST ALABAMA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, The Alabama and Georgia Contracting Company, I. L. Pennington, James J. Colt, N. C. Lee, as Executor or Administrator of B. Boyle, deceased, B. E. Wells, Virgil S. Murphy, and Richard H. Kelly, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the above-named court, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 56 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, March 29, 1876.

MAN & PARSONS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
56 Wall st., New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was this day duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York.—Dated April 7, 1876.

MAN & PARSONS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

ap10-1aw6wM

ICE-CREAM.

FUSSELL'S ICE CREAM, NO. 12 BIBLE HOUSE.—$1 20 per gallon; less than three quarts, 40c. per quart; retailers and churches, 25c. per quart. Cream shipped anywhere out of town.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LUNCHES OR DINNER SERVED AT RESIDENCES, at moderate charges. Call or address No. 24 East 19th st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

CHINA....WED., April 12 | ABYSSINIA...Wed., Ap'l 26
BOTHNIA...WED., April 19 | *RUSSIA.....WED., May 3

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

GERMANIC..........SATURDAY, April 15, at 10 A. M.
CELTIC...............SATURDAY, April 22, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, April 29, at 9:30 A. M.
BALTIC...............SATURDAY, May 6, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 43 North River, as follows:

AMERIQUE, Pouzolz.........Tuesday, April 18, at 1 P. M.
ST. LAURENT, Lachesnez..Tuesday, April 25, at 4 P. M.
FRANCE, Trudelle..............Tuesday, May 2, P. M.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third cabin, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including wine, bedding, and utensils without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

IDAHO..........................April 18, at 1 P. M.
NEVADA........................April 25, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN...................May 2, at 1 P. M.
WYOMING.....................May 16, at 11 A. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:

FOR HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.)

ALPS..........................April 12.
ETNA..........................April 26.

FOR KINGSTON AND SOUTH HAYTI.

ATLAS.........................April 20.
CLARIBEL....................May 11.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.........Thursday, April 20
STATE OF VIRGINIA.................Thursday, May 4
STATE OF INDIANA..................Thursday, May 18

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office No. 45 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE. Piers Nos. 44 and 47 N. River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

CANADA.........Thursday, April 13, at 8:30 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Helvetia..April 15, 9:30 A. M. | Italy....April 29, 9:30 A. M.
England..April 22, 3 P. M. | Egypt, May 6, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage passage, $26, currency. Drafts issued from £1 upward at current rates.

Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE—MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND....Thursday, April 13, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN...Thursday, April 20, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.......Thursday, May 4, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND...Saturday, May 13, at 8:30 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.........Saturday, May 27, at 8:30 A. M.

from Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN PASSAGE.................$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE..............................$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

ODER........Sat., April 15 | WESER.........Sat., April 29
MAIN.........Sat., April 22 | MOSEL.........Sat., May 6

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin	$100 gold
Second cabin	60 gold
Steerage	30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

VICTORIA..........SATURDAY, April 15, at 10 A. M.
BOLIVIA.............SATURDAY, April 22, at 3 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

THREE STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHRISMAN, TUESDAY, April 11, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

RAPIDAN, Capt. ——, THURSDAY, April 13, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 15, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, TUESDAY, April 18, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

PANAMA TRANSIT

STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA AND PACIFIC PORTS, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY will sail THURSDAY, April 20, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River, for Aspinwall, connecting, via Panama Railroad, at Panama with first-class steam-ships for ports as above.

For freight or passage apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
NO. 6 BOWLING GREEN.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

S. S. ACAPULCO..........SATURDAY, April 15, 12 noon

Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

GREAT REPUBLIC..............................May 1.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.

On the 10th and 25th of every month.

For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA,
THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CHARLESTON.................SATURDAY...........APRIL 8
REGULATOR...................WEDNESDAY.........APRIL 12

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

WILMINGTON........................TUESDAY, April 18
COLUMBUS.............................THURSDAY, April 27

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA......................Wednesday, April 12
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.................Thursday, April 13
CITY OF NEW-YORK..................Thursday, April 20

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO

CITY OF MERIDA......................Wednesday, April 12
CITY OF MEXICO.......................Tuesday, May 2

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans April 16 and May 7 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, daily, (Sundays, June 11 to Sept. 10, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st. The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Hall's Bands engaged for the season.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices, and on the pier.

BORDEN & LOVELL,
Agents, New-York.

GEO. L. CONNOR,
General Passenger Agent.

STONINGTON LINE

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.

REDUCTION OF FARE.

Elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND and NARRAGANSETT leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

NOT A TRIP MISSED IN SEVEN YEARS.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. State rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

Steam-ships Electra and Galatea leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4:30 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Agent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING at Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus, steamboat Jas. W. Baldwin leaves every Monday, Wednesday, Friday; Thomas Cornell Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays; Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

REGULAR CATSKILL LINE UP THE CREEK; also, for STUYVESANT and intermediate landings. Steamer NEW CHAMPION, from Canal st., Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Steamer McMANUS, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from Leroy st., 5 P. M.

OLD ESTABLISHED LINE FOR STUYVESANT, CATSKILL, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer Andrew Harder, from Franklin st., Pier 35, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Steamer Monitor, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 5 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

ALBANY.—PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS LEAVE Pier No. 41 North River daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M. for Albany and all points North and West.

STEAM-BOAT FOR SALE—NEW, WITHOUT register. Inquire at No. 223 West st.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

1 P. M. EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:30 P. M.—For Easton.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M., 12:00 M., 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

For Lunenburg, 6:15 A. M.; 3:30, 5:00, 6:30, 12:00 P. M.
For Somerville, 5:30, 6:00, 7:00, 9:30 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Courtlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. For Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, JR.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Dec. 6, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHAS. H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK, CENTRAL, AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Jan. 1, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 9:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Spring Arrangement of through trains, March, 1876. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago, without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M. For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (9 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—SELECTIONS FROM ITALIAN, GERMAN AND ENGLISH OPERA—Mme. Titiens, Mme. Pappenheim.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HENRY V.—Mr. George Rignold, Mr. C. V. Bishop.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—TEARS, IDLE TEARS—THE RIVALS—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PIQUE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—FERREOL—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Miss Kate Claxton.

PARK THEATRE.—BRASS—Miss Rose Wood, Miss Leslie, Mr. George F. Rowe, Mr. Lewis Morrison.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—OPERA—COMEDY—BURLESQUE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—THE MIGHTY DOLLAR—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

EAGLE THEATRE.—SONGS, DANCES, DRAMA, FARCE.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, AND NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

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Our Washington dispatches point out how the investigating committees in the House are running ahead of the appropriations for their expenses. This is in contradiction of the spirit if not the letter of the law governing expenditures and appropriations. The country would not complain of this perhaps if the investigations were conducted with more sense, or even with a reasonable degree of impartiality. But too many of them are on their face mere partisan devices. And it is taxing the credulity of the public too much to require them to believe that all the rascality is on the Republican side of the House. That was not the case in the Credit Mobilier matter, as Mr. BROOKS can testify, or in the salary grab, as Mr. RANDALL will admit. It would pay, merely as a matter of policy, to catch a Democrat now and then.

In the facts which we give in another column this morning, touching the murderer DOLAN, our readers will find little cause to regret the decision of the Governor to withhold clemency from this desperate criminal. Possibly society could put such a man to some better use than to hang him; but if there ever was a case which offered no special inducements for relaxing the law, it is his. He has been for years a professional burglar. Robbery was his means of livelihood as much as any honest industry is that of the reader whose eye may rest on these lines. He deliberately took his chances in one venture after another, and finally incurred the crowning risk in committing murder to escape capture. A more brutal act is not on the records of crime in this crime-ridden City. Now that the author of it is doomed to death, it is to be hoped that his sentence will be executed carefully, and, if that is not asking too much of our officials, without any publicity. Next to certainty of this kind of punishment nothing renders it as productive of good as to withhold all opportunity for the display of criminal heroics.

Some remarkable doctrines were laid down in the speeches at the Colored Convention in Nashville last week. One speaker, a clergyman from Ohio, advised the convention to "proclaim the impossibility of preserving the dignity of the nation without force of arms." By this, as near as we can make out, he meant that the only help for the wrongs complained of by the negro is open warfare with the Southern whites, in which the North is to be called upon to join. The Southern negroes took a different view. The noted PINCHBACK advised harmony with the whites. They (the whites) would not give a majority vote in favor of the restoration of slavery. They would, he thought, take away the right of suffrage, unless it was exercised in an intelligent manner; but it was well that they could do that. The laws for the protection of the rights of the negroes "were nothing unless they had the support of the people." "We may," he said, "by an intelligent exercise of our right to vote, make a public sentiment that will secure the enforcement of the law. That is the problem we have got to solve." And he looked forward to the time when there should be "harmony and mutual confidence between the races" in that section of the country. This is sound. Mr. PINCHBACK is a rejected candidate for United States Senator, and his conception of what the whites will do for the colored people is not what it would have been if he had been admitted to the Senate. But we do not care for his motives, so long as he continues to work in the interest of peace. We have no fear that the Republican Party cannot stand its ground in the South, whatever may be the policy of the Democrats. It is the party of the future in that section, and it will fulfill its destiny better with order reigning there than with the wretched confusion against which it has had to contend.

The history of "The Industrial Exhibition Company" furnishes an instructive example of the assistance which the State is sometimes made to give to the schemes of sharpers and swindlers. This corporation was ostensibly started for legitimate purposes; its projectors next secured the exemption of a large property from taxation and assessment; then made an impudent demand of the Legislature for a bill compelling the City to give them $2,500,000, and failing in this because of the public outcry raised, turned their "company" into a grand lottery scheme, with authority to issue "mortgage bonds" to the amount of $20,000,000. In this shape it went to pieces, the principals mutually accusing each other of swindling. The corporation has been the subject of four different acts of the State Legislature, extending over a period of five years. A fifth has now been introduced, but not by the projectors, to compel the company to pay the City what it owes in the way of taxes and assessments, which must amount to a rather large sum.

We have, according to Mr. BEN HILL, been laboring under an illusion which justice to him requires us to correct. We had supposed that there was a time in his life when he could fairly be called a disunionist. But he denies it. "I never in my life," he declares, "held or uttered a disunion sentiment." His services in the Confederate Senate were purely in the interest of the Union. His proposition to treat every soldier of the national Army as a criminal was intended to foster love and peace between the sections. "It does seem impossible," he says, "for a Republican writer or speaker to tell the truth'' about him. It is; we confess it. We do not know of a Republican in the United States who could tell the "truth" about him as he sees it. Whether it is mental or moral obliquity, the fact remains. We all keep thinking of him, when we have occasion to refer to him, as a peculiarly offensive, impudent, and disingenuous rebel, and we cannot readily speak of him in any other way. It must be a shock to Mr. HILL'S feelings to perceive that some of his Southern friends do not regard him any more highly than his Northern critics. They do not call him a knave, however, but they unhesitatingly pronounce him a fool.

There is some mystery in the persistent refusal of Mr. GLOVER'S committee to examine ex-Congressman ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin. This committee was ordered to investigate the Washington real estate pool's affairs. KILBOURN, one of the managers of the concern, refused to divulge the names of the partners, and was sent to jail, in which institution he brought additional ridicule on the committee in consequence of his extravagant dinners and breakfasts. Meantime, Hon. CHARLES A. ELDRIDGE, who, as a Democratic member of Congress, was a member of KILBOURN'S copartnership, and thought it no harm to be so associated, came out with a card in which he admitted his connection with the concern, and, in the language of the day, "courted investigation." He has courted investigation from that time until now. He is represented as vainly knocking at the door of Mr. GLOVER'S committee-room, seeking opportunity to cleanse his stuffed bosom and finding none. The committee are so busy with KILBOURN'S restaurant bills that they cannot hear ELDRIDGE. Do they want to know who the members of the real estate pool were? ELDRIDGE says he will tell. But the committee men only murmur something about "tea and terrapin, chops and tomato sauce," and will not hear. Call ELDRIDGE.

It is possible that Mr. ELDRIDGE'S politics may have something to do with this strange reluctance to hear his story. The Clymer committee caught a Democratic ex-Congressman as a witness, and they have not yet ceased to lament the day. The tale which was told by GEORGE H. PENDLETON was so much worse than anything told of him that one can readily believe the Democratic members of the committee have resolved that they will not be "coerced," as Mr. RANDALL would say, into calling any more ex-Congressmen of their own faith. Mr. ELDRIDGE is very confident that his share of the transactions in which he and KILBOURN were engaged was perfectly honest. But he is not allowed to give any explanations. He is a Democrat, and this is a House which does not "investigate to find out" anything about Democrats.

THE SILVER DOLLAR BILL.

It is impossible to crowd even the conclusive objections to the Silver Dollar bill, now before the Senate, into a single column. Nevertheless we will briefly state a few of them.

1. One of the worst features of our present currency system is that it provides one sort of money for the public creditor and another and inferior kind for the common use of the country. Duties on imports, interest on the public debt, and debts to foreign nations have to be settled in gold, but salaries, wages, and domestic debts are paid in depreciated greenbacks. The bill before the Senate would make depreciated silver, now almost universally rejected by the civilized world, the regulator of the value of our currency.

2. Though the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to retire the greenbacks which he receives in exchange for silver dollars, private individuals are at liberty to turn bullion into dollars to an unlimited extent without causing the withdrawal of a single dollar of United States notes. Here is a door thrown wide open for inflation.

3. The bill would consequently make the value of 412.8 grains of standard silver the limit above which it would be impossible for the greenback to rise. At the present time the value of 412.8 grains of silver exceeds by only a mere trifle that of the dollar greenback. The future value of silver is a matter of utter uncertainty; the only thing that can be safely said of it being that its tendency is to fall, but what may be the limit of its fall no one can say. The German Government has on hand silver enough to make hundreds of millions of trade dollars, for which it is anxiously seeking a market, to say nothing of the effect of the possible productions of the Nevada and other mines.

4. With the United States Government and people the chief bidders for silver, which this bill will make them, it will be impossible for the Secretary of the Treasury and Director of the Mint "to ascertain and announce" the market value of silver bullion. Whatever price they choose to pay, provided only it is high enough, will be the market price. They must pay enough to get the silver, or they will not obey the law. This is a dangerous power, which should not be placed in the hands of any one unless in a case of absolute necessity, and the country at present has no need of silver dollars. It is singular that the wants of our people in this matter of dollars were not discovered until the whole world is glutted with silver.

5. Does any one imagine that the provision limiting the tender of silver dollars to twenty in any one payment will be suffered to stand? May it not become a dead letter even without any alteration of the law? Will a Director of the Mint, and a Congress which abolished silver dollars in 1873 and restored them in 1876, hesitate to do anything else for silver that the interests of mining companies may require?

6. This silver bill plants the seeds of a most dangerous agitation. We earnestly entreat the holders of United States bonds to read over carefully the acts of Congress under which every so-called gold bond has been issued. Let them imagine this bill to become the law of the land, and let them find, if they can, any conclusive answer to a proposition to pay the interest and principal of their bonds in silver dollars.

7. The holders of the promises of the Government called greenbacks have the same right to be paid in gold dollars that any bondholder has. This bill provides for paying them in Bonanza silver. We predict that if the country is flooded with depreciated silver dollars the holders of greenbacks will not be the only ones to suffer from them.

8. There is not the shadow of a limitation proposed to the quantity of silver dollars to be issued, and if the price of the metal falls another fifteen per cent., which is not impossible and scarcely improbable, our entire currency—greenbacks, bank notes, and all—will fall with it if this bill becomes the law.

9. With the country overflowing with silver dollars, will it be possible to make them a medium for the immense mass of payments under twenty dollars without also making them the regulator of the higher payments? It certainly will not. The common use of two standards of value is an impossibility. If the silver dollar is introduced in the way proposed, it will ultimately become the regulator of the value of the entire currency of the nation, to the exclusion of gold.

10. It is true that silver coins are a legal tender in England to the extent of forty shillings, which is, indeed, less than half of twenty dollars; but the British mint has never coined silver for private parties, and has always protected the public against a redundancy of coins of a value inferior to that of the standard. Under the law now proposed the public have no such protection. Even the Chinese may force their silver into the pockets of the American people.

11. Do the Senators who constitute the committee which reported this bill look for payment of the greenbacks in gold coin in 1879? Look at the record of the Senate for three years back. In 1873 they abolish the silver dollar. In 1874 they pass a bill inflating the legal-tender circulation to $400,000,000. In 1875 they pledge themselves to specie payments in 1879. In 1876 they are considering the expediency of issuing an unlimited number of silver dollars, worth already about ten per cent. less than gold, and certain to depreciate still more.

THE NEW CAPITOL AT ALBANY.

In the brief account which we published recently of the defects and extravagance of the new Capitol in Albany, several matters are to be noticed which demand more than a passing criticism. Why should the Legislature of a great State, in building a permanent structure for legislative purposes, conduct themselves so differently from what they would individually, if they were about building a house? Each member, in such a case, would have put the plans and specifications in the hands of the best architect he knew, he and the architect would have studied every detail, and have attempted to adapt each feature to the wants of the family and the peculiarities of the site. Then a builder would have been engaged who would have made a close estimate on every portion of the material and the labor necessary, and would take bonds to finish it for a given sum, or would have furnished so trustworthy an estimate that the house could be begun without fear of its much exceeding the estimates. The honorable member then would have had a house in as good taste as our best architects could design it, and as cheap as competition under close specifications would permit. What does he do, however, when the building is for the public? He puts it in the hands of various architects, utterly unknown to the profession, not even calling in free competition, and finally the construction of this grand edifice, which is to last with the Republic, falls into the hands of another architect, of but third-rate position and ability.

In place of the design being controlled solely by the architect, a member of the Legislature almost determines the style under which it should be built. It is said that a certain Senator insisted that the Capitol must be in the Renaissance style, though he appears to have permitted a slight mingling of the Grecian. The architect, perhaps from being a stranger, or from some other cause, did not make his estimates with accuracy, and the building by the time it reached its main floor had cost some $5,000,000. Had it been finished according to plans and specifications, it would, if we correctly understand the reports, have cost from $12,000,000 to $14,000,000. It was full time that the Legislature should take the structure from such hands. Such a cost for any building in this State would have been a grievous burden. But, unfortunately, the interference of the Legislature came in, in many respects, too late. The whole interior plan of the building was defective, and so defective that we do not see how the new Commission can remedy it, even if they are authorized to do so. The long space between the inner walls of the court and the outer north and south walls is divided into two parts by a long corridor, which, though three hundred and forty feet long, is lighted only by one window at each end. The rooms which open on this corridor are and must be at least thirty feet deep, and from twenty-one and a half to twenty-seven and a half feet high, and usually eighteen feet wide. From the structure of the building, they can only be lighted by one window, and by one door in a dark passage. It is obvious that these wells of rooms will be exceedingly gloomy and inconvenient as working or committee rooms. In the whole structure there is more than half a mile of such passages as the above, with such rooms.

The main feature of a capitol should evidently be the legislative halls. They should be the first thing seen, and to them must be the principal entrance. In the present plan of the State Capitol, these rooms are made as remote as possible from the main entrance. After reaching the principal steps at the east end, the visitor must pass over three hundred and eighty feet of stairs and passages, before finding himself in the Assembly or Senate rooms. It is true that he can ascend by an elevator, but that is hardly a dignified access, architecturally, to the grand legislative hall of the State. The arrangement, too, of the committee-rooms is exceedingly inconvenient. Four only are on the same floor with the legislative rooms, and seventeen are in the basement, two stories below. The other defects of the old plan have been fully described in the able report of the committee of architects.

The question for the Legislature is, What will they do about it? Will they allow the former architect and Superintendent to go on with the plan, saddle the State with a heavy debt, and inflict upon our legislators and the public an ill-advised, inconvenient, and unpicturesque building, or will they do as private individuals would do under the same circumstances? A gentleman building a house, who had fallen into such difficulties, would dismiss his architect and try another. We have a proposal from some of the most competent and honest experts in the State, to finish the structure on a plan which, though not universally, is yet highly, approved, and which would be a great gain, æsthetically, on the former one, with a saving of $1,656,000 to the State. The difficulty in the way of this offer is that jobs and rings have gathered around the old plan, and certain members of the Legislature may be influenced thereby. The public will call for a cheaper plan, and from better architects. One house appears to have accepted the report of the Capitol Committee, which we suppose means the transference of the work to Messrs. OLMSTED, EIDLITZ, and RICHARDSON. The other house, we believe, has not yet permanently acted on the matter.

THE INSANE IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

Few persons who have not made a point of looking into the subject can have an idea of what a science the proper treatment of the insane is, and what progress is made in its practical methods. The ancient theory of lunacy was, that it was a possession of the person by an evil spirit, or an affliction, mysterious and unexplainable, by Providence, and the sufferer must either be abused and neglected to drive the malignant demon from him, or be kept apart from men and treated as one cursed of GOD and his kind. A hundred years ago the treatment of the insane in Europe, inspired by these ideas, was of the most brutal and shocking description. Something of this barbarity survives yet, especially in France, in the management of lunatic asylums. But, in England especially, the modern scientific ideas have more and more classed the affliction simply as a disease of the brain, and treated it accordingly. Its "mystery" and supernatural character have entirely passed away. The British boards of lunacy also have thrown a flood of light over the management of asylums, and have so awakened public opinion, that England now leads the scientific world in the treatment of this malady. Though the English mind, in its discussion of penal questions, is by no means remarkable for its humanity, and the English law and custom retain many brutalizing punishments which have long been given up here, yet in the public treatment of lunatics, England is far in advance of all other countries. While very considerable restraint and punishment are employed even in the United States asylums, the English have adopted almost universally the system of "non-restraint." The treatment of the insane in England is marked by the utmost humanity and careful science. The sufferings of this unfortunate class are exceedingly mitigated, and they get out of the world far more enjoyment and contribute more to its labor than they do anywhere else. Still, it is a singular fact that it is not yet certain whether the modern methods restore many more to sanity than the older. They seem mainly to lessen pain. The statistics on the subject are generally untrustworthy.

One of our most practical "alienists," Dr. H. B. WILBUR, of Syracuse, who has accomplished so much in the treatment of the idiotic, has recently published a very interesting comparison between the English and American systems of public treatment of the insane, in a report to the State Board of Charities. One of the most marked contrasts which Dr. WILBUR found in England to our system was in the greater plainness and economy of the buildings. We build "palaces;" they, asylums. Our structures are so grand and expensive that they average, in Massachusetts, $2,500 to $3,000 per patient; in New-Jersey more than $3,000; in this State from $4,000 to $5,000, while in England the highest average, including cost of land and furniture, is set down at $750 per patient. The Willard Asylum, however, in this State, we believe to be almost as cheaply constructed as the English asylums. The current expenses for maintenance, also, are far greater in the United States. In three State asylums of New-York they exceed $6 per week for each patient; in Massachusetts they are less than $4; in our Willard Asylum, however, they are only a little over $3. In the English asylums they are less than $3, and in the Scotch and Irish still less. The food of the English asylums seems to cost quite as much as, if not more than, our own; their salaries for skilled labor are as high, but wages are seventy per cent. lower, and they make much less use of extra diet and costly stimulants. But the most striking contrast is in the much greater amount of labor obtained from the insane in Great Britain than here. In fifteen of the large English asylums Dr. WILBUR found sixty-eight per cent. of the patients employed; in forty county asylums, with some 30,000 patients, he found the percentage of the employed to be fifty-eight; in seventeen Scotch asylums of the same grade, with 4,611 patients, the percentage was more than sixty-two; in a single asylum, (the West Riding,) on one day, 532 males out of 708 were employed, and 485 females out of 699.

On the other hand, in Utica the average of male labor employed is less than eighteen per cent., and we suspect a similar proportion holds of other American asylums. It is obvious that this employment of the insane relieves the community of a considerable portion of their expense of maintenance. The effect of industry and of out-door labor seems favorable in a sanitary point of view, as the percentage of recoveries on admissions in English asylums is nearly forty. Still such statistics are always doubtful. The physical appearance of the English patients is pronounced by Dr. WILBUR to be superior to that of ours, and this he attributes to their greater use of open-air employments. It is plain that the time has come, as Dr. WILBUR says, when there should be greater unity and economy in the public management of the insane throughout the Union. The expenses of the buildings in this State have been intolerable to the tax-payer. In fact, we know of but one cheap asylum in New-York—the Willard. But this unity and cheapness and proper scientific treatment can only be secured by Boards of Lunacy, of a high character, who shall control the public asylums throughout the State. This reform ought soon to be inaugurated.

THE MOTH IN CONGRESS.

When ELIPHAZ the Temanite went to administer his ineffectual consolation to the patriarch JOB, he was at a loss to describe adequately the feebleness of man. JOB'S three friends had sat on the ground with him seven days and seven nights before either one of them had a word to say. Finally, the long-suffering patriarch, fairly out of patience with these miserable comforters, opened his mouth and cursed his day. Then ELIPHAZ the Temanite found his tongue. Expatiating on the frailty of man, he seems to have summed up the whole case when he said that he "was crushed before the moth." Nothing can more forcibly depict the weakness of mankind than this. The frail little insect which flutters for a brief hour in the evening twilight, or hides in the woolen jackets of the quartermaster's stores, crushed by a strong breeze, or utterly wiped out by the housewife's duster, is more enduring than man.

It is not likely that ELIPHAZ at that moment had in view the species of lepidoptera which has done so much to devastate army clothing, and which was so eloquently celebrated by Mr. S. S. COX in his speech on the Army Moth. But, after years of conflict, we are vanquished by that insect just as effectually as the farmers of the Far West have ever been by the locusts. The United States Government has been unable to cope with the moth. Money has been vainly expended for his extermination; politicians and contractors have fought him with bills and contracts; inventors have racked their brains in vain for effectual defenses against him; Quartermaster General MEIGS has been brought back from a foreign mission to tell what he knows about him, and, after all, we are crushed before the moth. ELIPHAZ was right. The moth is mightier than the man. It is generally believed that when any one desires to swindle the Government in a small way, he takes a contract to exterminate moths. Nobody believes that he will do it. He does not believe it himself. Nevertheless he takes the contract, pockets his beggarly thirty thousand dollars or so, and leaves the moth still rioting in the jackets, trousers, and woolen shirts of the arsenal, just as though nothing had happened. A more ambitious pretender will procure a gun-range and blow away millions of tons of powder in experimenting on guns which burst as fast as he can fire them; or he will agree to construct an iron-clad which shall make twelve knots an hour, and his vessel makes a greater speed than that, but toward the bottom of the sea. The moth, however, remains unvanquished, and the moth-powder man, whenever he approaches the Quartermaster's Department, goes with the full consciousness that, though he may get his contract, he will never crush the moth.

D. WEBSTER, not the great expounder but a present citizen of New-Hampshire, was one of the latest who attempted to exterminate the army moth. Congress has annually expended about thirty thousand dollars for this purpose, and that appropriation was the theme upon which Mr. COX wove his aforementioned speech concerning the moth. WEBSTER, who is supposed to have lost his wits while studying up an invention to crush the moth, danced around Mr. CLYMER'S committee room the other day and related how he had endeavored to get into the arsenal to kill the moths in the army clothing. He said that Gen. MEIGS would not let him go in there and try experiments, which refusal he resented as a free-born American citizen. Then, with the thirty thousand dollars in view, he says that Gen. MEIGS asked him how much he, D. WEBSTER, would give if his moth exterminator were put in general use, or words to that effect. WEBSTER'S reply, as he puts it, was, "Not a blank cent." It is so probable that a veteran of the Army, who has spent a long and honorable lifetime in the service of his country without reproach, should now covet a share in a moth exterminator's contract, that even Mr. CLYMER, who believes everything, was staggered. D. WEBSTER further says that he was accosted in the streets of Washington by a man who had two $100 bills in his hand, and who remarked that the witness would better not go before the committee. But the witness turned his back upon the bribe and unbosomed himself.

The general impression which this latest moth-fighter made was that he was, like the lepidoptera which he combats, of a fighting disposition. Erratic and moth-like though he be, however, he suits admirably the class of investigators into whose hands he fell. The committee is now on the trail of the moth, and it will be in order to hunt him down. The prevalent notion that all moth exterminators have "a good thing" in their contracts has been imbibed by Mr. CLYMER'S committee, and in tracking the predatory moth to his lair numberless jobs are to be discovered. Nobody's reputation is safe when an army moth settles upon it. The moth is secret and elusive, as well as voracious and destructive. The vexed housewife or quartermaster, shaking out shawls or blankets, is astonished to find the fabric a net-work of rags and tatters. So the fairest reputations are moth-eaten, and nothing is left of them but ruin. Statesmen and pantaloons are equally vulnerable, and it is as true now as in the days of ELIPHAZ, the Temanite, that man is crushed before the moth.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The city election in Albany occurs to-morrow.

Hon. Ben. Wade is said to be for Senator Morton for President.

Gen. John A. Logan is the Belleville (Ill.) *Advocate's* choice for President.

An Orleans County Democratic paper has an elaborate article favoring the nomination of Sanford E. Church for the Presidency.

The Albany *Journal* figures up a gain of 210 Republican Supervisors in this State, as compared with the Democratic strength last year.

Hon. John A. Halderman seems to be a leading candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of Kansas. He is commended as honest, safe, and conservative.

Hon. John M. McKleroy declines a renomination for Superintendent of Public Education in Alabama, because of the small salary hereafter to be attached to the office.

The South Carolina Republican State Convention is to be held to-morrow, and the Virginia on Wednesday, the former in Columbia and the latter in Lynchburg.

A list of sixty-nine Democratic newspapers in Indiana names fifty-eight that are opposed to the indorsement of Mr. Landers for Governor by the Democratic State Convention.

Speaking of Mr. Wheeler as a possible candidate for the Vice Presidency, the Reading (Penn.) *Times* says: "He has a splendid record as a public man of large experience and long service."

A correspondent writes us that correct reports from all the towns in Warren County make the new Board of Supervisors stand six Republicans and five Democrats, a Republican gain of two.

The Cincinnati *Times* has a letter from Mississippi, from a correspondent whom it indorses as thoroughly trustworthy, which represents the Republicans of that State as being almost unanimously for Morton.

A Texas paper declares that the people of the whole State have arisen with one accord and demand Gov. Coke for United States Senator, and not his personal friends or political enemies can stay them in their might.

The most extraordinary mathematician is now employed in the office of the Hartford (Conn.) *Times*. His latest computation is this: "Gov. Ingersoll has 3,626 votes above all others. Mr. Robinson has 11,488 below all others. This makes a difference of 15,114."

The Democrats of Tennessee will hold two State Conventions this year, one May 31 to elect delegates to St. Louis, and the other Aug. 9 to nominate a Governor and Presidential Electors. Both will meet in Nashville. The Democracy of the State are further requested to meet in county conventions on the first Monday in May to select delegates to the State Convention of May 31, and on the first Monday in July for those to attend the August convention.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

PROSPECTS OF FINAL ADJOURNMENT—THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION—JERSEY CITY ELECTION BILL—A BILL AGAINST THE "O. A. U."

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Sunday, April 9, 1876.

It has been generally understood that the week which is to open to-morrow evening is to be the last week's session of this Legislature. There is no disposition among the members of either House to remain beyond Friday next. Among certain members, however, a sentiment prevails that the necessity of legislation may keep them together for another week. Owing to the embarrassments resulting from the adoption of the new Constitution, and the consequent necessity of drafting general laws in answer to its provisions, the legislation of the session has progressed slowly. Much important business yet remains untransacted, and some of the most important bills introduced are yet upon the calendar of one or the other of the houses. The constitutional obstacles which have prevented practical legislation during the session has served to increase the favor with which Mr. Howell's Constitutional Convention bill is regarded. It is the opinion of many of the shrewdest lawyers in both houses that it is impossible to work under the patched instrument given to the State by Gov. Parker's commission. The bill is on the Senate calendar, and will probably be brought up to-morrow. Much speculation is indulged in as to the course which Gov. Bedle will pursue in relation to the bill postponing the Jersey City elections. The general impression is that he will veto it. His time will expire to-morrow, the bill will at once become a law, and the election of Tuesday will, in that event, be postponed as provided by the bill. The bill must, however, be either vetoed or become law to-morrow night.

It is said that a bill has been prepared and will be presented to the Legislature to-morrow evening, providing that any persons who shall conspire to deprive any citizen or citizens of the rights and privileges guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States on account of religious opinions, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment or both. The purpose of the bill is to suppress the mythical Order of American Union.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

TILDEN'S GRAB.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observe that in this morning's edition the extract giving Mr. Griswold's reply to Tilden's answer in the Terre Haute Railroad affair is entitled "Tilden's Big Fee." This heading is calculated to give an erroneous impression. Tilden's fee as a lawyer (amounting to $20,000) for his services he took long before the $284,000 of bonds were divided among the Committee. They all four shared in this big grab, and Tilden probably got no more than the other three. Still it was on his legal opinion that the division was made. The public hardly comprehend the rascality of this matter as yet, but one thing is certain, and that is, if any justice can be had in the courts of this country, these men will be made to disgorge as surely as they breathe.

A STOCKHOLDER.

SATURDAY, April 8, 1876.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reply to "Historicus," in THE TIMES of this morning, I beg to state that if he will apply to the owners of the property where Hamilton fell, they will take great pleasure in showing him the place and also the slab of marble, with the inscription, which was upon the monument raised by the St. Andrew's Society.

It is hardly to be expected that the laborers upon the coal docks near by should take much interest in, or know much about the matter.

WEEHAWKEN.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 6, 1876.

OHIO AGRICULTURE.

COLUMBUS, April 9.—Secretary Kleppart, of the State Board of Agriculture, says that advices from various parts of Ohio go to show that the recent bad weather has had its expected result as far as fruit is concerned. Very few peaches will live, especially in the northern counties, so that there will be not more than one-eighth of a crop. The pear trees have not suffered so much, and half a crop may be expected. Apples, so far as heard from, promise a fair yield.

ITALY.

METROPOLITAN GOSSIP.

THE NEW LITERARY TREASURES OF THE ETERNAL CITY—ROMAN LIBRARIES—GOVERNMENT AND THE CLERICALS—A GROWING ANGLO-MANIA—POLITICAL TOPICS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Sunday, March 12, 1876.

We have had the usual firing of guns, military review, and lamp-lighting on the recurrence of the anniversary of the King's birth. It is necessary to repeat the fact that by an unusual coincidence this royal birth-day is a double one, being not only that of the present but the future Italian King. The hereditary Prince Humbert this year did the honors of the day, and after the military inspection at the parade-ground of the Farnesina, went and sat for an hour and listened to the discourse of the Minister of Public Instruction, Bonghi, at the dedication of the library in the Roman College, of which, a month or two back I gave some account.

The more this mountain of old books is dug into, the more clear it becomes that it is not a mine of scientific and literary wealth. The fact which I before gave is confirmed, that the library will prove to be little more than a museum of curiosities in the form of books. Even with the union with the Casanatense, by the bridge across the street, which is already begun, it will not be as large as it was in the beginning calculated. The minister in his discourse told the public what we have all along known, that Rome has had little of value added to her libraries of the science and literature of the present century, which has been so fruitful of discoveries of every kind of knowledge, and in which the human mind has had such a vigorous growth. Signor Bonghi, who should be well informed upon such matters, gave some statistics of the size of the great libraries of the world, which seem exaggerated. The National Library of Paris, he put down at 2,077,000 volumes; that of the British Museum at 1,600,000 volumes; the Imperial of St. Petersburg at 1,100,000 volumes, and the Royal Library at Berlin 700,000 volumes. Seeing such figures, one naturally inquires how the National Library at Washington is getting on. Would not the American people, if their consent was asked, be willing to have every year one or two hundred thousand dollars expended upon it, so that in a dozen years it might be raised to the rank of the first libraries of the world? Beginning on a nearly clean foundation, the cities of the United States have the advantage, by the use of good judgment, of being able to possess, in the course of time, libraries with as little as possible of the rubbish with which too many old libraries are filled. But it is only by the use of judgment that such an advantage can be enjoyed; for the trumpery and *décombres* of what is called literature, like the dust of sepulchres, is forever accumulating. As we are now filling out our large national rind of elementary instruction with the finer fibre and pulp of university and scientific school culture, we must interest ourselves more than ever before to let no nation get the start of us in the perfection of the instruments and means for facilitating social progress.

It should be added before leaving the Library of the Roman College, that it has been christened with the name of "Victor Emmanuel." Whether it bears that title or the name of Garibaldi is not of much consequence as neither one nor the other is supposed to know or care much about books. It is a way they have in monarchical countries of putting upon the Sovereign the chief honors, whether the glory sits gracefully or not upon the royal brow.

It is not pleasant for grown people to be treated as children and made to toe the mark. The Government is in many things indulgent to the Pope's party, but tries to make all obey the law and walk straight. Signor Bonghi is an energetic Minister, and it would be difficult to find another for his place so capable of doing a great deal in a short time. Day before yesterday he gave notice to the public of a step taken which will be considered by those against whom the act is directed as carrying matters with a high hand. There has for some time existed here in Rome an institution of instruction called the Vatican or Pontifical University. It appears, by the decree of the Minister, breaking up this establishment, that it has existed, and exercised its functions of issuing diplomas and conferring honors, without any regard to the law of the State regulating schools of higher instruction. It has neither asked for nor been ready to accept the necessary authorization. The certificates of qualification issued to young men whose studies have been pursued there, in whatever department, are regarded by the law as counterfeit, and the deceit as one wilfully practiced. The apparatus used in the institution is also declared to be unfit and insufficient, and the Minister orders the Prefect of the Province of Rome to close the doors of the establishment. The case is a clear one; but the action is so abrupt and unexpected that it has taken some by surprise. The college has, in fact, been allowed to enjoy its illegal existence for several years. Signor Bonghi has already the epithet of "Bismarck" applied to him, and I have heard some of my clerical friends once more say that what they ask for is liberty of teaching as it is conceded to all in the United States. The lesson here is a good one for the Catholics there, or in any other Protestant country—that they see to it and do not abuse the privileges accorded to them, and which were never allowed freely to others in Rome when the Papal party had the exclusive control.

A sort of Anglo-mania has for some time prevailed among Government organs and those who try to shape opinion in Italy, and the fervor of admiration increases instead of growing less. What England does, and what England advises others to do, has become a kind of decalogue and gospel for those who aspire to social and political perfection. It is true that these seekers might go further and fare worse in hunting up examples for imitation; but there is somewhat of a spirit of provincialism, as well as a lack of discrimination, in this craze. England has great abuses to be corrected, and no one better than an Englishman knows it or more loudly declares it. Italy certainly does well in following the example of steady progress offered by her model monarchy, avoiding the rude hitching and jolting of the wagon of Government as it is rapidly hurried on over a rough highway. The pattern for imitation is cut pretty large—indeed, is made to cover as wide a range as copying not only the Constitution, but beef-eating, beer-drinking, mutton-leg whiskers, and broad-bottomed shoes. We have no hope nor wish to see an Italian arrive at the ultimate refinement of our civilization so as to be able to toss off a gin-sling with the dubious grace of a second-class London or New-York swell. That, indeed, would be touching the bottom of our system, disturbing the lees, and introducing a perpetual social rile. Up to this time the Italians have been saved from the gross habit of intemperance which is the curse of the nations of the North.

We have for several days been on the lookout for a Ministerial crisis. But Captain, mate, and helmsman have still held firm. The Pope has tried to scuttle the "ship of state," but the opposition in Parliament has had no more malevolent purpose in view than to get the chief officers over the side into the sea. I do not know when the Crown speech at the opening of a Legislative session has been so much criticised as the one King the last week pronounced. Quite as much fault has been found with it by the journals that enjoy the lucre of the Government as by the party organs that have not yet had their desires gratified. The railroad question, or the project of buying up the roads of the North, is the rock upon which the Cabinet is threatened with wreck. In fact, at the moment of closing this letter, the vote in Parliament has been taken, and the Ministry is left in a minority of 61 votes. The wavering of the force upon which he had placed reliance impelled the President of the Cabinet to bring the matter to a test, by presenting to the House a clean question of confidence, and the Councilors of the Crown find themselves without a majority. The new Ministry will probably be formed with elements taken in part from the Left, if the chief of the Cabinet is not as well of that party. Signor Minghetti and his associates going out of office will leave affairs in a state which will enable them to look back with considerable satisfaction upon the work they have done. Many difficulties have been overcome in the past two or three years. The report made is not a false one, that the outgo and the inflow of the public treasury have brought the current at last to nearly a level. The country is not threatened, either from within or without, with disturbances which demand the use of any unusual means. The leaders of the opposition, after waiting for fifteen years, will come to power with most of the great obstacles removed from the way. Signor Depretis, a public man of mature experience, will probably be called to form the new Ministry, and confidence may be felt that judgment will be shown in the selection of those capable of pursuing with steadiness the ends which from the beginning of the national movement the more intelligent leaders have had in view.

CONTINENTAL TOPICS.

PROSPECTS FOR RUSSIA'S FUTURE.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES—WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN A CASUS BELLI—THE FREEDOM OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN FRANCE—REPUBLICANS AND CATHOLICS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, March 27, 1876.

The rumors that the Czar of Russia had determined to quit St. Petersburg and pass some time abroad for the benefit of his health, leaving the Czarevitch as Regent of the Empire, comes to us by the way of the *Gazette d'Augsbourg*. Its Russian correspondent gives it as a fact, and states that it is believed in the higher circles of St. Petersburg. It adds that the Czar has been gradually growing morose from fatigue, and that his physicians have advised him to give up the cares of government to his son, who will thus be gaining a knowledge of affairs that will profit him and the country by and by. In all the Ministries the voyage is spoken of as a thing already determined upon. I am all the more inclined to credit the report from my personal knowledge of the Emperor's desires. When the Empress was abroad last year a few of us interested in a land speculation were intriguing to get her to visit one of the most delightful spots upon the Mediterranean coast, a spot rendered famous in Ruffini's *Doctor Antonio*, and she would have gone there if proper accommodations could have been provided. Later, a fine château was offered, but the Empress did not care to move from her quarters a few miles away. But her Majesty said that she would do so if the Emperor came on, and showed us a letter written by him which gave grounds for hope. He complained of fatigue, of the burden of his cares, of a growing sense of lassitude, and of the pleasure it would give him to quit the helm of State. He then expressed solicitude for the health of his wife, and added that she had but to say the word and he would leave his son to care for the Empire and come on at once to meet her. This cordial and loving letter, which the Empress showed with a natural pride, demonstrated the Emperor's idea of having a vacation as soon as he could get it, and his hope that the health of his wife, the Empress, might be made an excuse for it. I am of opinion, therefore, that the news given above is correct in every particular. Although Russia owes her regeneration to the present Emperor, and although his reign has been one of the most glorious on record, we have every reason to suppose that the reign of his son will rival it, and justify the hopes expressed for it. There is one point in this matter which has a political significance. The heir to the throne is said to be a hater of the Germans, and to have a very strong sympathy for the French. But this is a supposition, merely, so far as I know. It is certain, however, that his wife is no lover of the Germans, but however resentful her private feelings may be, her public conduct must be governed by motives of policy.

A POSSIBLE CASUS BELLI.

Speaking of the feeling of amity or enmity toward nationalities which must animate many persons in high stations, however carefully it is concealed, reminds me of an incident that recently occurred at Berlin. I wrote you of Prince Hohenlohe's reception, attended by all attached to official life, and spoke of the cordiality shown at his ball a few weeks later. This was just after the ball given at Berlin by the French Ambassador, Gontaut-Biron, where the Princess Royal danced with the Ambassador, and where the Emperor himself remained until after 1 o'clock in the morning. The French Government was well pleased at the honors paid to its representative. But there was one small drawback to this fête, one little detail known to but few. None of the Bismarcks appeared at this ball. In the morning the Ambassador was greatly surprised by a story told him by his daughter. On entering the evening before she had found the card of Herbert de Bismarck, who had made an engagement some time before to dance the German with her, or had engaged her for his partner. She thought nothing of the matter until the next day, when one of her female friends came to tell her she had just received a call from young De Bismarck, who had expressed his regrets not to have found Mlle. Gontaut-Biron at home the day before. The reason he gave was that he wished to get relieved from his engagement to dance the German. Mlle. De Gontaut-Biron could not understand it, and went at once to her father, who was also at a loss to comprehend the meaning of this strange conduct. Since a variety of reasons might be found for the change of mind, nothing could be done; but all were surprised to hear from M. De Bismarck that his reason for wishing to be relieved was that he had not been invited to the ball. It was supposed that this was a mistake on the part of the young lady who had brought the message, for Mlle. De Gontaut-Biron is accustomed to do the honors of the Embassy in person, and remembered to have filled up cards of invitation for the Bismarcks with her own hand. But none of the family made their appearance at the ball. Taking the message as serious then, though he had not considered it so before, being brought by a young lady, M. De Gontaut called upon Mme. De Bismarck to make his excuses, and also upon the two sons of the Chancellor. In each case he learned that no cards had been received. An inquiry was immediately opened at the Embassy, and each of the employes and domestics was minutely questioned, but without developing anything of a suspicious nature. Naturally, M. and Mlle. De Gontaut-Biron are very much annoyed by the incident, and they are still seeking the key to the enigma, which has a certain political significance when taken in connection with a note written by the Chancellor that very day. The question is whether the cards were really delivered and ignored for political reasons, or whether some trick was played by a person employed at the Embassy, for the purpose of causing trouble. The latter is the more probable assumption, yet one is at a loss to understand how the person who did it could have picked out all the cards for the Bismarcks from so large a number, since they were addressed to different hotels. The Ambassador hastened to assure the Bismarcks that cards were sent to them, and if stopped en route it was not his fault. Besides, his interest was to have the Bismarcks at his house, and hence we have an absence of all motive to slight them. This is a stronger excuse than can be offered on the other side, where a motive for ignoring the invitations might be found in some unexpected political event. Let me close this item by mentioning the fact that Mlle. De Gontaut-Biron is affianced to Count De Talleyrand-Périgord, who is a naturalized German, and who served in a regiment of Uhlans during the late war. Graf Von Talleyrand belongs to the famous French family, the chief of which is now the Duc De Montmorency, but he renounced his French connections and nationality.

THE FREEDOM OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The question of freedom of public instruction is again up before the Assembly, M. Waddington having brought in his proposition to revise the law voted last session. Some of my readers may remember that I discussed this question freely at the time, because it seemed like an anomaly to find the clericals demanding a liberal measure, excellent in principle, while most of the Liberals opposed it. Liberty of public instruction may be a good thing—very likely it is a good thing though I have my doubts—but the demand made by the French clericals was not for the principle as we should understand it. They want freedom for themselves but not for their adversaries, and when they ask it for all, the demand is purely illusory, for other laws forbid the teaching of doctrines contrary to the religion recognized by the State—laws which militate against the present, and which might be extended to everything not sanctioned by the Syllabus, should a Clerical Ministry chance to come into power. The real object was to found Catholic universities, and to use the power of the priesthood to make parents send their children to them. Owing to its wealth, its influence over women, its power of collecting money and of obtaining donations, the Church hoped to have in a few years a university system that would overshadow that which now exists. Then its influence could be brought to bear in another way, and only those having degrees from some Catholic university would be recommended for places or for offices. Having no means, the Republicans cannot avail themselves of the advantages accorded by this law; and if they had the means, other laws would prevent them from teaching doctrines unpalatable to the Church, should they so desire. All this refers to secondary or superior education, for primary instruction has been free, to all intents and purposes, for a number of years. It was the inequality between the two parties which made so many Republicans oppose the principle of liberty, and the law would never have been passed but for a compromise, which allowed the principle but prevented the immediate enjoyment of its benefits.

THE LAWS AS THEY ARE.

After a long and passionate debate the law demanded by the Catholics was passed on the 12th of July of last year. The first article affirms the principle of freedom of public instruction. But the succeeding sections bear internal evidence of political transactions. The Republicans yielded only because the right of conferring degrees was restricted, or practically withheld from these free faculties. Article XIII. says that the students in free universities may present themselves before one of the Faculties of the State and obtain a degree after passing an examination, or before a special jury or board of examiners. Article XIV. specifies that these juries shall be mixed, or composed of professors drawn from the free and State Faculties in determined proportions. But on reference to the debates I find that there were misgivings from the first. Very few believed that a jury composed of such antagonistic elements would be found to work, and a number of propositions were made for overcoming the difficulties that were foreseen. One was the formation of a professional jury, or a jury composed of men drawn from the magistracy and the learned bodies, which should sit *en permanence* to examine the students sent up by free Faculties, who presented their academic degrees and certificates, showing that they had followed a regular and methodical course of studies. If such students passed the examination, the State authorized the faculty to which they belonged to confer a diploma upon them. But if an institution has to obtain the authority of the State for each individual diploma it is just as well to allow the State to confer the diploma, or, in other words, to preserve the monopoly of conferring degrees as heretofore.

WHAT THE REPUBLICANS ASK.

This is what the Republicans now think, and M. Waddington asks to have the law revised in so far as the thirteenth and fourteenth articles are concerned, leaving to the State University the sole right of conferring degrees. The principle of free instruction is left, but not free graduation, and on the whole I am inclined to think that this is the better course. We have long held that the State is directly interested in public instruction, and that one of the duties of government is to see that every child has education enough to fit him for the duties of citizenship. The principle can be very appropriately extended to higher education, and to a certain extent it is, for no college can confer a degree without a charter from the State granting this important right. As France has no Federal system like ours, these charters must be granted by the State, and since it is responsible, it is just as well to keep the right of granting diplomas in its own hands. The present system has a great deal in its favor, and now that the principle of freedom in the matter of instruction has been allowed, I do not see any objections to the State monopoly in the matter of degrees.

A ROW AMONG POLITICIANS.

An incident has just occurred in one of the political reunions which brings up the affair of the Rue Transnonain, one of the episodes of the civil disorders of the Monarchy of July. Two candidates were stumping a quarter of Paris for a seat in the Assembly, for the vacancies caused by the option of Louis Blanc and Gambetta for other constituencies. M. Loiseau-Rinson was "orating" in fine style, when he was interrupted by his opponent, Gen. De Wimpffen. He declared that he was one of those who opposed the assassin Bugeaud, and spoke of the Marshal in very insolent terms. Gen. De Wimpffen protested. He knew Marshal Bugeaud, had served under his orders in Africa, knew his worth as a soldier and a man, and could not listen without protesting to such words as these which had just fallen from the lips of the orator. As for the affair of the Rue Transnonain, the Marshal was not responsible. He had done his duty as a soldier, and should receive credit for it rather than insult. Such language is natural from a soldier, but Gen. de Wimpffen committed political suicide by using it. The "people" would not hear of any excuse; Marshal Bugeaud had ordered his troops to fire upon *le peuple*. He was an assassin. Cries of *à bas Wimpffen* arose from all parts of the hall, and the General was insulted, hustled, dreadfully maltreated, and finally pitched out of the door and pushed into the gutter. The insulter of Marshal Bugeaud remained triumphant.

THE "AFFAIRE OF THE RUE TRANSNONAIN."

It may be necessary to tell the present generation what the affair of the Rue Transnonain was. During the insurrection in the reign of Louis Philippe Marshal Bugeaud, the conqueror of Isly, was in command of the troops that had just returned from the African campaign. Disorders had broken out in the street and a regiment was sent against the people. One detachment not belonging to the army of Bugeaud was fired on, and returned the fire, driving away the mob. A soldier, badly wounded, was being carried back upon a litter, accompanied by several of his companions, when, passing through the Rue Transnonain, a pot of boiling oil was poured out upon the wounded soldier and his escort, the dying man receiving the most of it. This act of barbarity was followed by several shots from the basement windows, three or four of the soldiers being killed or wounded on the spot. The soldiers were then thrown into a state of exasperation easy to imagine. They refused to obey the officers who tried to check them, but rushed into the house, encountering a furious resistance upon the stairs. Not a person was spared in their fury. Every living being in the house was shot or bayonetted. This is, in brief, the story of the "massacre of the Rue Transnonain" of which the Radical orators make so much in their public speeches. Without doubt it would have been better to have captured those dangerous lunatics and murderers and to have given them up to justice; but it was impossible to stop the soldiers when once started on their work. The agony of their wounded comrades, covered with boiling oil, rendered them deaf to all appeals. But Marshal Bugeaud had no part in this affair, and the detachment did not even belong to his army.

THE BEST ITEMS BY MAIL.

THE NEWCOMB CASE.

INSANITY AND DIVORCE—POINTS OF THE JUDGE'S DECISION.

The Louisville papers of Saturday print the full text of the decision of Chancellor Bruce in the suit of Cornelia W. Newcomb, who, as a person of unsound mind, although never lawfully ascertained to be such by any legal inquest, brought action for dower and distributable share in her alleged deceased husband's real and personal estate. An outline of the facts of the case has already been printed in THE TIMES. In the course of the decision the Chancellor said:

"Viewing this case according to the text, spirit, and object of the code, instructed as much as I have been able to gain instruction from the numerous able and exhaustive arguments of counsel, and the light shed on the subject by judicial opinions, I am constrained to the conclusion that Cornelia W. Newcomb was not before the court by any legal service in the proceedings of the case in which the judgment pleaded in this action was rendered; and that as to her the alleged judgment is void. I will add that in one view taken of the question involved counsel misconceived my meaning in the opinion delivered on preliminary motions in this case. What I said was, that as the code only provided specially for the institution of actions by those *non-compotes* who had been judicially found to be such, my inference was 'that the *non-compos* who had not been judicially found to be so, who is not an infant or married woman, is left by the code and other statutes to bring his or her action just as any sane person would bring it; and that if it be brought by the intervention of a next friend, that fact will not vitiate it.'

In considering this case I have not regarded the merits of the divorce case, with which I conceive I have no more to do than I have with the legal consequences of this decision. If I have decided it, as I believe I have, according to law, the consequences are with the law and flow from the law. In some respects it would have been desirable that the divorce judgment should have been valid and remained unquestioned, and this view of the case has been almost constantly with me in my deliberations, and has given me no little trouble. But I have pronounced what I believe to be the law on this branch of the case. As to its effects upon the second marriage, the statute has wisely provided that the innocent subjects of the second marriage shall not suffer in consequence of it. The legitimacy of the children of that marriage is as perfect as that of any children in the Commonwealth. * * * I think the plaintiff is entitled to both durable and distributable shares according to the statutes of the State, and if she has received any benefit from the testamentary provision she must be charged with it, that is, with what she has received. Her relinquishment may be held valid, and the provision for her in the will terminated, and her next friend, by suitable orders, will from time to time be directed to provide out of the estate for the maintenance and support necessary. It may be, as contended by counsel, that the plaintiff does not need and cannot enjoy the property for which she has sued, and that her recovery may have the effect to increase ultimately her son Victor's interest in his father's estate. But even if true, it must be admitted that such a consideration cannot justly affect her legal rights, and is entitled to no influence with the court in adjudicating upon them. And the policy of not disturbing divorce judgments has no place in this action if the judgment relied on is void. That which is void *ab initio* cannot be ratified or validated. The effect of this decision is not to set aside a judgment of divorce, but that there is no such judgment."

ABOUT INDIA.

LETTER FROM GEN. GEORGE A. FORSYTH TO GEN. SHERIDAN—THE ARMY AND THE SCHOOLS.

Chicago papers print a letter from Gen. Forsyth to Gen. Sheridan, written from India, where he has been making a tour. He refers at length to the general characteristics of the country and the influence of English rule, as it appears to him, and then speaks of the railway and canal systems, the country's financial resources, its policy in educational matters, &c. We quote:

"In educational matters the Government is pursuing a wise and liberal policy, and I doubt not that within a reasonable time the natives will be able to educate their children at the public cost, as is now done in America. A small tax is now assessed in certain provinces for maintaining schools, and in the province of Bengal a simple plan of primary instruction has been started in every district. The number of these village schools* in 1873 was 10,787, with 258,728 pupils, and the total number of children attending the primary schools in the province of Bengal is over 353,000. In the north-west provinces 3,630 village schools, and 4,609 unaided native vernacular schools. In the Punjaub there are 1,046 government schools, with an average attendance of 51,000 pupils; and in the Bombay Presidency there are 3,590 schools, with an attendance of 182,147 pupils. In addition to these public primary schools, there are not less than ten government colleges and over 200 high schools, to say nothing of private academies for boys and girls of European parentage. In all the British provinces this matter of educating the natives is receiving the serious attention of the Government, and although at first it was difficult to overcome the ideas of 'caste,' it is slowly being done, and the public schools, the railways, the tramways, and the Bible will Christianize India yet. As for the Army, it is in good working condition, well drilled, finely disciplined, and well commanded; but this, of course, will form part of my official report. The European Army numbers about sixty thousand men, and the native, commanded by English officers, nearly one hundred and thirty thousand. I saw at the camp of instruction at Delhi twelve horse-batteries, thirteen regiments of cavalry, and twenty-five of infantry. The artillery is all English, as the Government has never seen fit, since the mutiny of 1857, to train native artillerists to use the guns. The cavalry was composed of four English and nine native regiments, and the infantry of nine or ten English and about fifteen native regiments. Some of these native regiments, especially the Ghoorkahs and Sikhs, are very fine indeed, and all of them were good, serviceable troops, who would hold their own anywhere. The officers, both civil and military, in this country are, as a general thing, men of great intelligence, good executive ability, and from early manhood accustomed to controlling large territories and to ruling masses of men. Their experience soon teaches them self-reliance and self-control, and their acts are rarely injudicious, and very rarely unjust. As for the Hindoo, with his ideas of caste, his habitual disregard of truth, and utter inability to comprehend the value of time, he is a study, and an interesting one. The Mohammedan is, I think, of rather better stuff to work. The army in India is worth all that it costs the Government to maintain it. In fact, India is to-day the training-school of English troops, and both men and officers are worthy representatives of the power of Great Britain. Besides the troops I saw at the camp of instruction at Delhi, I also met at various places in India many regiments both English and native, and I have yet to see the first non-effective company. India develops officers of the army as it does gentlemen of the civil service. It is responsibility that gives tone to men if they have the right qualities to build upon, and should England become embroiled in a continental war her Majesty's Government would start twelve months in advance by hurrying home her Indian officers and putting them in command of her troops. Not that I under-estimate the officers stationed in England, but the officers in India are practically in the field all the time, and in the matter of marching troops, moving supplies, and caring for men, during an active campaign, they would have very little or nothing to learn. To me the Englishman in India is in many respects like the Western American—not so loud nor so rough, but with the same reliance on himself, the same belief in his country, the same confident self-poise; in fact, a man well worth having when his Government is in a tight place."

A PIUTE FANDANGO.

The following description is from the Reese River (Nev.) *Reveille* of March 28: "A party of ladies and gentlemen of this city made a visit, last evening, to the Spring fandango of the Piute tribe of Indians, which is now in progress. The Indians were found encamped in a circle formed by piling up brush, and at the time of the arrival of the party, dancing not having yet commenced, the children of the sage-brush were distributed within the circle in various picturesque groups. The camp seemed to be subdivided into several smaller camps, in some of which games of cards were in progress; in others, the braves were sitting around a small sage-brush fire engaged in conversation, the light of the fire giving a subdued glow to the various colored blankets and the painted faces of the Indians, and forming a picture such as we have seen painted of gypsy life. Other groups consisted of families, the women sitting or lying quietly on the ground, and the infants in their beds of rabbit-skins, and here and there a pair of tiny red feet could be seen peeping out from under the skins, catching the warmth of the sagebrush fire. On the outer edge of the circle a number of half-grown boys and girls were at play, running and jumping through a fire, and their glad shouts and frisky motions showed that they were happy in their rags, and felt not the lack of comfort and shelter which are indispensable to the children of the white man. The first dance being called, a number of youths formed a circle around a small cedar which was set up in the centre of the circle of brush, and commencing a low, monotonous chant, placed shoulder to shoulder and moved with regular step around the tree, keeping time to the chant with their feet. Gradually the circle became enlarged, squaws and children falling into it and taking up the refrain of the chant, till at the time of the departure of the party, about 9 o'clock P. M., about fifty Indians were engaged in the dance. This dance, or fandango, as the Indians call it, is held in celebration of the approach of Spring, being a sort of thanksgiving for the disappearance of the snow and cold, and the advent of mild weather. It is a solemn business for Mr. Indian, and he goes at it in dead earnest, not a smile or laugh disturbing his countenance during its progress. The feature of last evening was an Indian dressed in a harlequin costume which some white man had worn at one of the masquerades given in town. The wearer felt himself a big Indian, and was an object of marriment to the other Indians and of awe to the children, who followed him around as though he were a whole circus in himself."

THE CHINESE IN AMERICA.

A CHILDLIKE CARD TO THE PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTRY.

The Chinese Six Companies, who represent the industrial organizations of the Chinese in the United States, have issued an address to the American public. The San Francisco papers print a translation of this document, and we reproduce it below, as follows:

"The United States has been open to Chinese immigration for more than twenty years. Many Chinamen have come to America; few have returned. Why is this? Because among our Chinese people a few have obtained a fortune and returned home with joy. A desire to obtain a competency having arisen in their hearts, our people have not shrunk from toil and trouble. They have expected to come here for one or two years, and make a little fortune and return. Who among them ever thought of all these difficulties? Expensive rents, expensive living—a day without work is a day without food. For this reason, though wages are low, yet they are compelled to labor and live in constant poverty, quite unable to return to their native land. Now this honorable country is discussing the importance of prohibiting the further immigration of the Chinese into this country. That is very good, indeed. First, because it will relieve the American people of trouble and anxiety of mind. Second, the Chinese will then no longer be wanderers in a foreign land. Both parties will thus be benefited. But this should be brought about in a reasonable manner. It is said that the Chinese Six Companies buy and import Chinamen into this country. How can such things be said? Our Six Companies have, year after year, sent letters discouraging our people from coming to this country; but the people will not believe us, and so they continue to come. The necessary expenses of these poor new-comers is a constant drain upon the resources of those already settled here; so that the Chinese residents of this country are also opposed to this rapid Chinese immigration.

But the capitalists of this country are constantly calling for Chinese cheap labor, while the white laboring men are very angry because the Chinese obtain employment which they claim belongs to white men alone; and so they hate the Chinamen, sometimes stone them, sometimes strike them while walking the streets, and constantly curse them. The Chinese people cannot return such treatment in the same kind, lest other nations hearing of such things should ridicule the laws of this honorable country as of no use.

To prohibit the Chinese from coming to this country is not a difficult task. Formerly, his Imperial Majesty, our august Emperor, made a treaty of peace and friendship with the Government of the United States, opening up commercial relations and permitting free intercommunication between the people of the two countries. This treaty is in accordance with the law of all nations. Now, if the American people do not desire the Chinese to come here, why not go to the Emperor and ask a repeal of the treaty? Or why not limit the number of immigrants on each steamer to a very few? Then many would return and few would come, and not ten years would elapse before not a trace of the Chinamen would be left in this country. Would not that be well indeed?

But let there be counsel and consideration. It cannot be said that Chinese labor impoverishes this country; and do not the customs paid by the Chinese benefit this country? But let the Government of the United States propose to the Government of China a repeal or change in the treaty, prohibiting the people of either nation from crossing the ocean. Then shall we Chinese forever remain at home, and enjoy the happiness of the society of fathers, mothers, wives, and children, and no longer remain strangers in a strange land. Then the industrial interests of this country and the white laborers shall no longer be affected by the competition of the Chinese laborer. Then our Chinese people shall no longer be subjected to the abuses and indignities now daily heaped upon them in the open streets of this so-called Christian land. If this can be accomplished, we Chinese will offer to the virtue of this honorable country our deepest gratitude and thanks."

AMUSEMENTS.

GENERAL MENTION.

"Henry V." will be reproduced this evening at Booth's Theatre.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence appear at the Brooklyn Theatre, this evening, in "The Mighty Dollar."

New programmes will be interpreted to-night at the Eagle Theatre and at the Theatre Comique.

The public will learn with regret that Signor Brignoli is prostrated by severe illness. He is suffering from pneumonia.

Mr. George France and Mr. E. H. Lay, with their trained dogs, appear to-night at Wood's Museum, in "Wide Awake."

The performance for the benefit of Mme. Titiens, and the representation in which her last appearance in this country will be effected, take place at the Academy of Music, this evening.

A careful and smooth performance of Mendelssohn's "Antigone" was given by the Liederkranz Society at its Club-house, in Fourth street, yesterday evening. The work is a sort of cantata, including dramatic recitatives, soli, and choruses, the music accompanying Donner's translation of Sophocle's *Antigone*; and it is rather heavy and monotonous. The text was recited by Frau Witt and Herr Protar, and Herr Steins was the lyric soloist. Herr Pauer directed the proceedings.

The report published yesterday by a contemporary as to the intended formation of an operatic troupe for America by Mr. Mapleson may be safely set down as a tissue of nonsense. M. Faure, over whom European managers are fighting though he receives 600 in gold per night, and Signor Stagno, who is just now establishing a reputation on the Continent, are scarcely likely to cross the ocean, even under the guidance of Mr. Mapleson, with a view to commencing an expensive Fall campaign here, with prospects which are at least dubious.

FOREIGN NOTES.

At the nineteenth Gewandhaus Concert considerable dissatisfaction was expressed that Verdi's Requiem Mass alone formed the programme. The society was instituted for the performance of orchestral symphonies, &c. However, the work proved successful.

A curious account of the history of the theatres of Vienna is given in the Frankfort *Chronicler*. It seems that until the death of the Emperor, Charles IV., the Courts of Austria had not supported a theatre. The Empress Marie Thérèse was the first to take the initiative in the matter. She consented that the Tennis-Court should be converted into an entertainment hall by the lessee of the Kaerthnerthor Theatre, on condition that he should support an adequate troupe of artists, and perform gratuitously on all fête days of the imperial family. The theatre was opened in 1748, "Semiramis," by Gluck, being the first piece performed.

One of Signor Verdi's libretto-writers, Signor Piave, died on the 5th inst. in Milan; he was a poet in turn, also, for the brothers Ricci, Pacini, and Balfe, besides the living composer, Signor Ponchielli; he wrote the ten books of "Ernani," "I due Foscari," "Macbeth," "Il Corsaro," "Stifelio," "Rigoletto," "Aroldo," "Traviata," "Simon Boccanegra," and "La Forza del Destino." Piave wrote sixty librettos; but, while composers, publishers, and singers profited by his writings, the remuneration he received was but small, and he reserved no author's rights; he died miserably poor, and but for the aid of Signor Verdi, would have been starved to death.

The death is announced, in London, of Mr. F. A. Cowen, Secretary to the Earl of Dudley and Mr. Mapleson's Treasurer and right-hand man. Mr. Cowen spent his life in an atmosphere of music, and was connected with many an opera troupe in both the New and Old Worlds. To Mr. Mapleson and Lord Dudley his loss will be severe, for he was one of the most trustworthy and able of assistants. Mr. Cowen, though only fifty-seven at the time of his death, was a prematurely old man, thanks to a useful life of hard work and to the ravages which the climate of Havana had made on his constitution. He had been successively Treasurer at her Majesty's, at Covent Garden, and at Drury Lane.

CONKLING'S CHANCES IN NEW-JERSEY.

The largest Republican meeting ever held in Englewood took place on Friday evening last. More than two hundred voters were present. The object of the meeting was the election of a delegate to the Republican State Convention, to be held at Trenton on the 17th of May. After a long discussion, the following resolution was adopted:

> That the Republicans of this township, having confidence in the discretion of their delegate, refuse to instruct him otherwise than by declaring their opposition to the nomination of Roscoe Conkling for President. We commend this resolution to the large body of Republican voters, who are willing to trust their delegations against everything except the wiles of the Administration.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMER ATTACHED.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—The Pacific Mail steamer China was attached by the Panama Railroad Company yesterday.

THE TURF.

PREPARATIONS FOR NEXT SEASON.

THE EVENTS TO COME OFF AND THE STABLES TO BE REPRESENTED—INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF THOROUGHBREDS—A SKETCH OF SOME OF THE HORSES ALREADY ENTERED.

The proprietors of racing establishments are now beginning to prepare for a brilliant season, and when the weather permits are giving their horses walking exercise. The open Winter has permitted this to a large extent, and the stables in this vicinity are consequently in a more forward state than usual at this time of the year. The many new and important events that have been opened by our jockey clubs to fittingly celebrate the Centennial have tended to spur the owners of horses to renewed efforts in order to bring their stock out in proper form for early racing; and the Spring meetings at Baltimore and Jerome Park promise a fine lot of champions. Breeding is now carried on so extensively that thoroughbreds are multiplying very rapidly, and while several new racing establishments have been formed the old stables have largely added to their forces in order to meet the exigencies of the campaign.

THE PRINCETON STABLE.

Of the various establishments which command public attention that of Col. McDaniel is probably the most noted. For the present season his racing stud presents an imposing array as usual, no less than thirty-eight animals being under his care. It is said that McDaniel will try the great old steeple-chaser, Oysterman, Jr., again. He was one of the best horses that ever jumped a hurdle, and it will be remembered by turfmen that his victories were so frequent and numerous that to get a good steeple-chase field the jockey clubs were finally obliged to bar him from several events. His success compelled McDaniel to withdraw him from the field of active work, but there are many fine "timber" horses about, and Oysterman will once more appear upon the scene of his former brilliant exploits. He will find, however, a better class of horses to contend against over the hurdles, for steeplechasing has become so popular with the general public that many gentlemen have interested themselves in this particular sport, and have added a number of horses to their stock. The confederated stable has but one five-year-old in training, and that is the ch. m. Madge, by imp. Australian, out of Alabama by Brown Dick—a mare that won no less than ten races last year, and bringing $4,365 to the exchequer of the stable. She had very severe work last season, as she started eighteen times, proving herself fast and reliable.

The four-year-olds are five in number, headed by the ch. f. Mattie A., by imp. Australian, out of Minnie Mansfield, by imp. Glencoe. With the exception of Olitipa, this was the best filly brought out last year, but unfortunately went lame before the Saratoga meeting. She won three races, however, amounting to $1,475. The ch. f. Australind, by imp. Australian, out of Dolly Carter, by imp. Glencoe, is next on the list. Being a full sister to Joe Daniels, much was expected of this filly, but since she entered the field as a two-year-old, she has not had a race to her credit. Willie Burke, a ch. c. by Baywood, out of Katinka, by imp. Australian, gave much promise as a two-year-old, but last year he greatly disappointed the friends and backers of the stable. He started fourteen times, and placed but one race to his credit, a purse of $200 at Washington. He was well backed for the Belmont Stakes, but failed to get a place. Joe Cerns, ch. c. by imp. Australian, out of Bettie Ward by Lexington, is on a par with his stable companion in having but one race to his credit out of eleven starts. He showed considerable improvement in the Fall, however, and ran third to Tom Ochiltree for the Dixie Stakes at Baltimore. His two most important engagements this year are the Woodburn Stakes, two miles and a half, to be run at the Spring meeting at Jerome Park, and the Maturity Stakes, three miles, to be run at the same place in the Fall. In both events he will come in contact with Aristides and other good racers. The three-year-olds in the stable number thirteen, and the best of the lot is no doubt the black colt Virginius, by Virgil, out of Lute, by Lexington. This great colt started four times last year, and has yet to be beaten. The chestnut colt Brother to Harry Bassett is well known already as the favorite for both the Withers and Belmont Stakes, but his reputation is not equal to the position he occupies in the betting-books. He has not yet won a race, and several knowing ones have said that he was not of much account. However this may be, he has certainly been well backed. He has many important engagements, and if he carries off but a moiety of them he will do exceedingly well.

Besides the two stakes above named the Brother to Bassett is entered in the Jerome Stakes, two miles; the Jersey Derby, a mile and a half; the Travers Stake, a mile and three-quarters; the Kenner Stakes, two miles, and the Dixie Stakes, two miles. The bay colt Vigil, by Virgil, out of Regan, by Lexington, started three times last year, but did not gain a place on either occasion. He is, however, described as a fine-looking colt, and is engaged in the Dixie Stake, the Kentucky Derby at Louisville, and the St. Leger at the same place. Braggelonne is a bay colt by Baywood, out of Lax, by imp. Scythian, who is yet to make his appearance, and is engaged in the Annual Sweepstakes, the Kenner, and the Dixie Stakes. The other three-year olds are a ch. c. by imp. Australian, out of Sue Washington; a ch. c. by Exchequer, dam by Jeff. Davis; ch. c. Star of Elkhorn, by Baywood, out of Miss Music, by Whale; b. f. Minnie, by imp. Leamington, out of Bet Arlington, by Arlington; b. f. by imp. Australian, out of Little Miss, by imp. Sovereign; gr. f. Lulu B, by Planet, out of Etta Shippen, by Breckenridge; ch. f. Sister of Mercy, by War Dance, out of Sister of Charity; br. f. Jennie L., by Brown Dick, dam by imp. Albion, and a ch. f. by War Dance, out of Helen Douglass. All of these are well in the stakes, particularly the fillies.

The string of two-year olds is very promising, and consists of seventeen head; a large stable in itself. Many of them have been bred by McDaniel at the Princeton farm. At the head of the list is a very fine bay colt called Major Barker, by Asteroid, out of Schottische, by imp. Albion, and consequently a full brother to the great cup-winner Ballankeel. He is engaged in several important events, among them the Nursery Stake, one mile, to be run at the Fall Meeting of the American Jockey Club; the Saratoga Stakes, three-quarters of a mile, and the Kentucky Stakes, one mile. The career of this colt will be watched with interest, and he may develope more rapidly than his brother, for Ballankeel did not show his great power until his fourth year. There is also a bay filly named Lady Salyers, by Longfellow, out of Geneura, by Lexington, the dam of Big Sandy. The get of Longfellow will make their appearance on the turf this year, and the many admirers of that grand horse will await with interest the trial of his stock. That fine race horse imp. Glenelg is also represented in the McDaniel string by a bay colt out of Madam Dudley, by Lexington, an excellent racer, who won several good races for Mr. Sanford. This will also be the first trial of Glenelg's stock, and as he was a winner at all distances, he should get first-class colts. Besides these there is a full sister to Harry Bassett, a bay filly by imp. Phaeton, and others of equally high breeding.

THE NURSERY STABLE.

The maroon and red, the colors of Mr. Belmont, were again in the ascendency last year. The victories of Olitipa enabled Mr. Belmont to finish up last season's work very satisfactorily, and that gentleman figured prominently in the list of winning owners, holding the second place with $18,300 to his credit. This year the nursery string will number about twenty head under the tuition of Jacob Pincus, a trainer of great experience. There are two four-year-olds in training, the most prominent of the pair being the remarkable filly Olitipa, by imp. Leamington, out of Oliata by Lexington, who has not yet been beaten by any of her sex. She won five races last year and was credited with $10,650. Her engagements this season are very important as her name appears in the new Centennial Stakes, two miles and three-quarters; the Centennial Cup, four miles, and the Maturity Stakes, three miles, at Jerome Park; also in the All-aged Sweepstakes, one mile and a quarter, and the Saratoga Cup, two miles and a quarter. She has proved herself a weight carrier and therefore the new weights will not make her less dangerous than heretofore to older horses than herself. The other four-year-old is the imp. b. c. Matador, by Gladiateur, out of Nonpareil, by Kingston. He started twice as a two-year-old without success, and last year he won his maiden race at the Jerome Park Spring Meeting. He has four engagements this season, viz.: The Fordham Handicap, one mile and a quarter, and Woodburn Stakes, two miles and a half, at Jerome Park, and the All-aged Sweepstakes, one mile and a quarter, and the Summer Handicap, two miles, at Saratoga. The three-year-olds of the nursery string are a magnificent lot, but the fillies are probably superior to the colts. There are four colts and five fillies of this age. Bertram is a bay in color, by Kentucky, out of imp. Bernice, by Stockwell, and started but once last year, in the Champagne Stakes, three-quarters of a mile, won by Virginius. He is very heavily engaged this season, for he is in both the Withers' and Belmont events, the Jerome Stakes, the Annual Sweepstakes, the Jersey Derby, the Ocean Hotel Stakes, and the Travers and Kenner Stakes at Saratoga. He is therefore responsible for a large amount in entrance fees, and he will have to be a good winner to pay the expenses to be incurred. Clematis is by Kentucky, out of imp. Fleur des Champs, by Newminster. He started twice last year and was once successful. He is engaged in nearly all the same races with Bertram. Killarney, by Lexington, out of Lulu Horton, by imp. Albion, and Fiddlesticks, by Lexington, out of imp. Filligree, by Stockwell, are both green colts, and are engaged in all the important events, including the Dixie Stakes at Baltimore. These colts are remarkably fine looking, with plenty of bone and muscle and powerful quarters, and when fully developed they will doubtless do honor to their great sire. This stable is remarkably strong in fillies, and in races confined to that sex they will doubtless carry the "maroon and red" to the front. Sultana, by Lexington, out of Mildred, by imp. Glencoe, the sister to Monarchist, bids fair to sustain the family reputation. She started but three times last year at Saratoga, and was once victor. She is very heavily engaged in this season's events, being in no less than thirteen. She is in the Withers, Belmont, Maryland, Ladies', Jerome, Hunter, and Annual Sweepstakes, all to be run at Jerome Park; the Travers, Alabama, and Kenner Stakes at Saratoga; the Chesapeake, Preakness, and Dixie Stakes, at Baltimore. Another fast filly is Adelaide, by imp. Australian out of Dolly Carter, by imp. Glencoe, being a full sister to Joe Daniels, but, unlike her sister Australind, is not afraid of company. She started three times last year, and beat her stable companion Sultana twice, running second to Parole in both the Saratoga and Kentucky Stakes. She is not in as many events as Sultana, but her six engagements will give her plenty of work. Her name is found in the Ladies', Maryland, Hunter, Monmouth Oaks, West End Hotel, and Alabama Stakes, all of them exclusively for fillies. The two imported fillies, Dauntless, by Macaroni, out of Artless, and Patience, by Parmesan, out of Patronage, were both winners last year, and will enter upon the campaign with good reputations. Each has six engagements in the principal filly stakes. The remaining three-year-old filly is Carina, by Kentucky, out of imp. Camilla, by King Tom. She has not yet made her appearance in public, and therefore nothing is known of her capacity. She is engaged in the Ladies', Maryland, West End Hotel, Alabama, and Dixie Stakes. There are nine two-year olds receiving the careful attention of Pincus, and from their pedigrees it will be observed that the best blood of the country courses through their veins. The list comprises, the bay filly Baroness, by Kentucky, out of Lady Blessington, by imp. Eclipse, being a full sister to Count D'Orsay; bay filly Hibernia, by imp. Leamington, out of Henrietta Welch, by Colton; brown filly Mineola, by imp. Leamington, out of Maiden, by Lexington, being a full sister of Parole and James A.; bay filly Farino, by Kentucky, out imp. Polenta, by Macaroni; ch. f. Susquehanna, by imp. Leamington, out of Susan Beane, by Lexington; chestnut colt Caracalla, by Kingfisher out of imp. Camilla, by King Tom; chestnut colt Magnum Bonum, by imp. Leamington, out of Maggie B. B., by imp. Australian; bay colt Bagdad, by Kentucky, out of imp. Babta, by Kingston, the dam of that fine race horse and promising sire Glenelg. Concluding the list is the black colt Adonis, by Kingfisher, out of imp. Adosinda, by Beadsman. All these have engagements in the juvenile events, and they will doubtless give a good account of themselves at the end of the season. Other stables will be reviewed in subsequent articles in THE TIMES.

POSTAL CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The following are the postal changes for the week ending April 8, 1876:

New-England.—Office Established—White's Corner, Waldo County, Me.; John B. Chase, Postmaster. Office Discontinued—Golden Ridge, Aroostook County, Me. Postmasters Appointed—Mrs. Abigail T. McKechnie, Alton, Penobscot County, Me.; Austin Wentworth, Centre Montville, Waldo County, Me.; Franklin Waterman, North Haven, Knox County, Me.; Alden Moulton, Wales, Androscoggin County, Me.; Abel M. Ayer, Conway, Carroll County, N. H.; Frank S. Streator, Abington, Windham County, Conn.; Lewis Browning, Montville, New-London County, Conn.; Benjamin S. Hicock, Southbury, New-Haven County, Conn.

New-York.—Office Discontinued—East Orange, Schuyler County. Name Changed—Rockaway, Queens County, to Lawrence Station. Postmasters Appointed—J. E. Brown, Carlisle, Schoharie County; Ira W. Litchfield, Carlton, Orleans County; Charles M. Perkins, Dean's Corners, Saratoga County; Alvin Campbell, Half Way, Onondaga County; George R. Vail, Hibernia, Dutchess County; Philip L. Garrison, Kerhonkson, Ulster County; Julius A. Kuck, Kuckville, Orleans County; James H. Clark, South Albion, Oswego County.

New-Jersey.—Postmasters Appointed—William W. Fenton, Jacksonville, Burlington County; Henry J. Mesel, Milton, Morris County.

Pennsylvania.—Discontinued—Pettis, Crawford County. Name Changed—Montery Springs, Franklin County, to Blue Ridge Summit, and A. C. Rossman appointed Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—J. M. Pey, Bargettstown, Washington County; William Jamison, Churchville, Bucks County; Reuben Teegarden, Clarksville, Greene County; Thomas D. Kelly, Coulterville, Butler County; Martha H. Bunting, Darby, Delaware County; Josiah Chappell, Glenloch, Chester County; J. S. Wright, Henderson, Mercer County; Charles K. Hart, Line Mountain, Northumberland County; J. S. Crawford, Merrick, Bradford County; Alexander K. McCandless, Moniteau, Butler County; George W. Kease, Mountain Grove, Luzerne County; Jacob D. Hamm, Porter's Sideling, York County; John B. Shultz, Sheridan, Lebanon County; Henry W. Camp, Spring Hill, Bradford County.

Maryland.—Offices Established—Watersville, Carroll County, John P. Hall Postmaster. Discontinued—Shade Mills, Garrett County.

Delaware.—Postmaster Appointed—Aaron H. Chandler, Beaver Valley, New-Castle County.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, April 10—1 A. M.—The area of highest pressure has moved to the lower lake region, and north-west winds, with clear or partly cloudy weather, prevail in the Middle and Eastern States; areas of low pressure are central in Nova Scotia and Minnesota, having moved slowly eastward; the pressure has fallen, with south and east winds in Texas, the Ohio Valley, Michigan, and northward, and cloudy weather, with occasional light rain, is reported from the North-west. The rivers have generally fallen, except a rise in the Upper Mississippi. The Lower Mississippi has fallen three inches at St. Louis and eight inches at Cairo.

PROBABILITIES.

For the lower lake region, north-east to south-east winds, followed by falling barometer, higher temperature, and cloudy weather.

For the Middle and East Atlantic coasts, diminishing north-west, veering to north-east winds, partly cloudy and clear weather, with stationary temperature and pressure.

The Mississippi River will fall at St. Louis and Cairo, but continue above danger line from Cairo to Vicksburg.

Cautionary signals continue on the upper lakes.

SICK HEADACHE, LANGUOR, AND MELANCHOLY generally spring from a torpid liver, a disordered stomach or costiveness, the distressing effects of which DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS will speedily remove. By their beneficial action on the biliary organs they will also lessen the likelihood of a return.—*Advertisement.*

"At a Wake!"

A respectable Irish girl had a tooth drawn at Dr. COLTON'S, in the Cooper Institute, and on recovering exclaimed, "Why, I thought I was at a wake!"—*Advertisement.*

Light Hats for Spring wear, and light prices for a first-rate article, are filling ESPENSCHEID'S establishment, No. 118 Nassau st., with crowds of customers.

Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph, No 571 Broadway, notifies you upon the approach of danger at any door or window.

Solid Silver Forks, Spoons, Tea Sets, and fancy pieces retailed by the manufacturer at wholesale prices. FORD, 847 Broadway, bet. 13th and 14th sts.

MARRIED.

APPLETON—SICKELMORE.—In Jersey City, April 5, 1876, by Rev. Dr. Ward, GEORGE F. APPLETON to AMELIA Z. SICKELMORE, daughter of Clifford and Frances Ann Sickelmore, all of Jersey City.

☞ English papers please copy.

DIED.

ALEXANDRE.—On Friday evening, April 7, FRANCIS VICTOR, son of Francis Alexandre, in the 34th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, and those of Mrs. Simon de Visser, are respectfully invited to the funeral from St. Francis Xavier Church, 16th st., near 5th av., on Monday, April 10, at 10 A. M.

BATES.—Suddenly, in Morrison, Colorado Territory, on April 1, STEPHEN BATES, aged 20 years and 9 months.

Funeral services Tuesday next at 10:30 A. M., at Christ Church, corner 5th av. and 35th st.

BEAN.—Rev. HENRY H. BEAN, Rector of St. Luke's Church, Rossville, Staten Island, at his residence, April 8, 1876.

Funeral on Tuesday, 11th, at 1 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the Huguenot Station on the arrival of the 9 o'clock boat from New-York, foot of Whitehall st.

BELLOWS.—In Brooklyn, April 8, ARTHUR REED, only child of George H. and Fanny R. Bellows, aged 9 months and 20 days.

Funeral Tuesday, at the residence of his grandfather, Philo Reed, Little Falls, N. Y.

CECIL.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, April 6, HELEN A., wife of Frank F. Cecil, and daughter of Robert M. and Caroline A. Hunter.

Funeral services at the residence of her father, No. 41 Halsey st., Newark, on Tuesday morning, April 11, at 11 o'clock.

DAVIS.—Suddenly, on Thursday, JAMES DAVIS, aged 64 years.

Funeral services at St. James' Church, corner Madison av. and 126th st., at 3 P. M., April 10. Cars leave Grand Central depot at 2:30 P. M.

FOELLER.—On Sunday, HARRY CLEMENS, youngest son of Frederich W. and Louisa Foeller, of scarlet fever, aged 1 year, 8 months.

Funeral Tuesday, April 11, 1 o'clock P. M., from their residence, No. 77 7th st.

GARDNER.—On Friday morning, April 7, AUGUSTUS KINSLEY GARDNER, M. D., aged 54 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from All Souls' Church, corner 4th av. and 20th st., on Monday, April 10, at 10 A. M.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

JOHNSON.—On Saturday, April 8, at No. 70 South 5th av., MATILDA JOHNSON, widow of the late David Johnson, and daughter of Col. Andrew Sitcher, deceased.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Spring Street Presbyterian Church, near Varick st., on Tuesday, April 11, at 2 o'clock.

KEYSER.—On the 8th inst., ROXCELLANAH, widow of the late Ernest Keyser, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 14 East 57th st., on Thursday, the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Woodlawn for interment.

KILBOURNE.—At Peekskill, N. Y., on Friday evening, April 7, 1876, ANNIE LOUISA, daughter of Henry W. and Mary Haight Kilbourne, aged 5 years and 7 months.

Funeral services from St. Peter's Episcopal Chapel, Peekskill, on Monday, April 10, 1876, at 2 P. M.

LEE.—In Philadelphia, on the 8th April, MARY HELEN, youngest child of Dr. Charles G. and Helen Lee, aged 15 months.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

LYON.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., Saturday evening, April 8, HARRIET G. LYON, aged 71 years and 8 months.

Funeral services from the residence of her son-in-law, Eugene Clark, No. 335 Greene av., near Franklin av., on Tuesday, April 11, at 1:30 P. M. The remains will be taken to Willimantic, Conn., for interment.

OLDEN.—On Friday morning, April 7, ex-Gov. C. S. OLDEN, in the 78th year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Princeton, N. J., on Monday, April 10, at 2 P. M.

PALMER.—At Monticello, N. Y., on Saturday, 8th inst., DAVID R. PALMER, aged 68 years.

The remains will be taken to Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown, N. Y., by 3 P. M. train from 30th st. depot, on (this) Monday, 10th inst.

PUFFER.—On Saturday, April 8, 1876, at 11:30 P. M., EDWARD HOLMES, son of George S. Puffer, in the 44th year of his age.

Funeral services on Tuesday, 11th inst., at 2 P. M., at the residence of his father, No. 178 Livingston st., Brooklyn, N. Y. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

REYNOLDS.—Suddenly, on the 8th inst., of apoplexy, SAMUEL REYNOLDS, aged 61 years, 1 month, and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 345 West 20th st., on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 1:30 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

SIMONSON.—At Jamaica, Long Island, on Saturday, April 8, PHEBE, wife of the late John Simonson, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, April 11, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, Fulton st., Jamaica, without further invitation.

STEPHENS.—On Saturday morning, April 8, after a brief illness, BENJAMIN STEPHENS, eldest son of the late Benjamin Stephens, of this City, aged 72 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at Calvary Church, 4th av., corner 21st st., on Tuesday, April 11, at 3:30 P. M.

TREADWELL.—Suddenly, at his residence, New-Milford, Conn., JOHN P. TREADWELL, in the 65th year of his age.

Funeral on Tuesday, at 2 P. M. Friends desiring to attend can take the 8 A. M. New-York and New-Haven train and return same evening.

VAN SCHAICK.—In Savannah, on the 5th inst., STEPHEN D. VAN SCHAICK, surrogate of the County of New-York, aged 54 years.

The funeral will take place from the Church of the Messiah, 34th st. and Park av., on Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock. The remains will be conveyed to Albany.

WALKER.—On Friday evening, 7th inst., LOUISA G. WALKER, widow of David Walker and daughter of Thomas M. and Julia Ann P. Adriance.

Funeral from St. George's Church, Stuyvesant square, on Tuesday, 11th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends invited.

WELLS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 9, MARGARET F., wife of Oliver J. Wells, in the 25th year of her age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

WHEELER.—On Saturday morning, April 8, at Stapleton, Staten Island, GEORGE W. WHEELER, aged 56 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Paul's Memorial Church, Stapleton, on Monday, April 10, at 3 P. M.

WHITE.—At Orange, N. J., on the 7th, Mrs. L. A. WHITE, aged 80 years.

Funeral on Monday, April 10, at 1 P. M., from Grace Church. 11:20 A. M. train foot Barclay st. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MOODY AND SANKEY.

HIPPODROME BUILDING.

NOON SERVICE from 12 to 1 o'clock EVERY DAY, except SATURDAY, when it is held at Association Hall.

Afternoon service at 4 o'clock TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY.

Admission free, without tickets.

EVERY NIGHT at 8 o'clock in Madison Avenue Hall, and overflow meeting at same hour in Fourth Avenue Hall.

Young Men's Meeting, Fourth Avenue Hall EVERY NIGHT at 9 o'clock, and Saturday Night Meeting at Association Hall, 23d st. and 4th av., at 8 o'clock.

Special tickets for the evening services of Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, will be issued to non-church-goers and to persons not yet entered on a Christian life, on personal application at the Hippodrome each day from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Entrance door marked F, in 26th st. near 4th av.

No services at the Hippodrome on Saturday, and no noon meeting on Sunday.

Services close on April 19.

A number of articles have been found, which owners can obtain on application.

MONDAY NIGHT SERVICE WILL BE conducted by Mr. SANKEY.

Mr. MOODY will meet young converts and inquirers only in Association Hall EVERY MONDAY NIGHT at 8 o'clock.

ART SALE:

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS, April 12 and 13, at 8 o'clock, at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms.

A large collection of oil paintings, in landscapes and figures, water-color drawings, &c., &c. The whole to be sold to the highest bidder to close consignments and advances. Now on exhibition at Clinton Hall. Catalogues ready.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, April 15, 1876, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY, at 4:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer China, via Queenstown; on THURSDAY, at 5 A. M., for Great Britain, Ireland, and France, per steamer City of Richmond, via Queenstown, and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Suevia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on SATURDAY, at 7 A. M., for Great Britain, Ireland, and France, per steamer Germanic, via Queenstown, and at 7 A. M., for Scotland direct, must be specially addressed, per steamer Victoria, via Glasgow, and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Oder, via Southampton and Bremen. The mails for China, Japan, &c., will leave San Francisco April 13. The direct mails for Brazil, Porto Rico, &c., will leave New-York April 15. The mails for the West Indies, via Havana, will leave New-York April 27.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

THE KING OF ITALY

has conferred upon Dr. De Jongh the dignity of Officer of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, in recognition of his scientific researches into the nature and properties of cod-liver oil. Dr. De Jongh's light-brown cod-liver oil is sold in capsuled imperial half-pints, $1, by all druggists. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford & Co., London. Sole agents for the United States, JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., New-York.

BAZAR DU VOYAGE.

CROUCH & FITZGERALD,
TRUNKS, BAGS,
STEAMER CHAIRS.

NO. 556 BROADWAY.
NO. 1 MAIDEN LANE.

DR. J. P. MANN CURES HIP DISEASE, white swelling, spinal curves, contracted limbs, and club feet, without cutting cords or any surgical operation or an hour's confinement to bed, and mostly without pain. Send for circular. Office No. 138 West 41st st., New-York, Sunday and Tuesday forenoon; No. 124 9th st., Philadelphia, Monday and Wednesday; No. 1,202 Washington st., Boston, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. Expensive supporters entirely discarded. Thirty years' experience.

BRIC-A-BRAC, AND WEDDING PRESENTS.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE CURIOS!
LACQUERED TRAYS, CHEAP!
CANTON, KUNGSEE, AND KIU-KIANG!
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PARKE'S, No. 186 Front st., near Fulton.

SAMPLE TEAS: CHEAPEST AND BEST:
EXTRA FINE, 30c. EXTRA CHOICE, 38c. per pound.
PARKE'S, No. 186 Front st., near Fulton.

BLAIR'S PILLS.—THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY for gout and rheumatism. Sure, safe, effectual. PROUT & HARSANT, Proprietors, London. H. PLANTEN & SON, No. 224 William st., New-York, Agents. Box, 34 pills, $1 25, by mail. Sold by druggists.

DYEING AND CLEANING AT THE NEW-YORK Dyeing and Printing Establishment, Staten Island. Offices: No. 98 Duane st., No. 752 Broadway, No. 610 6th av., New-York; Nos. 166 and 168 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn. Established fifty-seven years.

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N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW LAW BOOKS

JUST READY.

EWELL'S LEADING AND SELECT CASES ON THE DISABILITIES INCIDENT TO INFANCY, COVERTURE, IDIOCY, &c. With Notes by M. D. EWELL, Esq. 8vo. $6.

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LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Publishers,
No. 254 Washington st., Boston.

THE NEWEST MUSIC.

"Kiss Me and Call Me Your Darling," the last composition of C. E. Horseley, 35c.; "Sway the Cot Gently," Braham, 30c.; "Northern Route March," Smith, 50c.; "Dancing on the Lawn," Kleber, 60c.; "Music Among the Pines," Phelps, 50c.; "Robins of the Woodland," De Weir, 50c.; "The Trumpet Sounds the Challenge, Knight Templar's Song," Sayles, 40c.; copies mailed. WILLIAM A. POND & CO., No. 574 Broadway, branch store No. 39 Union square.

NEW EASTER MUSIC, BY THOMAS AND DANKS.—Just published, Easter Anthem, "The Day of Resurrection," by J. R. Thomas, 60c.; also, "He is Risen, He is Risen," H. P. Danks, 35c.; also, "Eight Easter Carols," by Howard, price 20c.
DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting at Liberty Hall, No. 231 West 16th st., on THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
CHARLES BLACKIE, President.
C. G. ARCHIBALD, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at Head-quarters, No. 230 3d av.
FRANK E. HOWE, President.
ALFRED S. BUDDEN, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, April 11, 1876, at head-quarters, Lincoln Hall, Third av. and 116th st., at 8 o'clock.
RUFUS B. COWING, President.
HENRY WELSH, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FOR SALE.—BAY HORSE, BLACK POINTS, 15.3 high; will drive single, double, tandem, or four-in-hand; warranted sound and kind. Apply at private stables, No. 65 Madison av.

TO LET—PRIVATE STABLE, NO. 153 EAST 38TH st.; in thorough order. Apply on the premises.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WOULD LIKE to take care of a gentleman's residence for the Summer, or would take charge of a tenement-house; has one child; best City reference. Address P. P., Box No. 289 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

AT MORISON'S

Oldest and most reliable Servants' Institute,
corner 11th st. and 6th av.,
Best class of servants waiting situations.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., near 38th st., (formerly with Bedell,) will be found a number of very desirable servants, well recommended, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 307 4TH AV., NEAR 23d st.—All wanting help, and help wanting situations, call immediately: English, French, German, Irish, &c.; cooks, ladies' maids, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, house-workers, those lately landed.

AT THE SWEDISH SERVANTS' OFFICE, No. 108 East 27th st.—Swedish, French, and German servants only, all Protestants, female and male. MAURICE LINDQUIST, (Swede,) proprietor.

COMPANION.—BY A YOUNG LADY AS TRAVELing companion to a lady with children, or as companion to invalid, aged, or blind lady, or a position to teach; would take any position not menial. Address Miss M. D., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A very respectable and well recommended young woman, thoroughly competent in either capacity; understands the cleaning and taking care of silver, &c.; very good chamber-maid; willing and obliging, sober and honest; City or country. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A tidy young girl, who understands her duties thoroughly: is a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glassware, &c.; has five years' City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

CHAMBER-WORK AND WAITRESS.—BY a young Swedish girl, with good references, assisting in washing if desired; an amiable, very cleanly young girl, and willing to be useful; City or country; no objection to live with help of other nations. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and fine washing, or as first-class laundress in a private family; is willing and obliging, with the best City reference; can do polishing and fluting neatly. Call at No. 108 West Twenty-fourth st., private door.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY an active young woman, as chamber-maid and waitress; would assist with the washing; private family or boarding-house; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av., one flight, front.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A TIDY GERMAN PROTestant girl, as chamber-maid and assisting in care of children, or sewing; has two years' reference from last place. Can be seen at Jacquin's Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy, willing and obliging young woman; thoroughly experienced as chamber-maid and a first-class waitress; can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, 109 West 34th st. and Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A REspectable young girl as chamber-maid and nurse; City reference. Call at No. 15 East 12th st., in the rear.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid in a private family; is thoroughly competent; first-class City reference. Call at No. 418 East 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG PROTestant girl, as chamber-maid and sewer, or chamber-maid and waitress; good reference from her last place; City or country. Call at No. 248 West 30th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A THOROUGH CHAMber-maid and waitress; will assist in washing and ironing; reference from last employer. Call at No. 202 East 31st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good City references from her last employers. Apply at No. 229 East 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, TIDY, YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress; two and a half years' City reference; City or country. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl, lately landed, as chamber-maid and waitress, or would make herself generally useful. Call at No. 506 2d av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A German Protestant young girl; is thoroughly competent and has excellent reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat young girl to go to the country as chamber-maid and waitress; has good references. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant young woman as chamber-maid, waitress, or to assist with children. Call at the Church of our Saviour, near 39th st. and 3d av., from 10 to 12.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS AND assist with the washing, or plain cook, washer, and ironer.—No objection to the country; good references. Call at No. 224 East 35th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS REGULar Protestant chamber-maid, with good City references. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COOK AND CHAMBER-WORK, HOUSEwork, &c.—By a young German girl, for City or country; she has been taught to do everything about a house; neat and tidy; would care children, &c.; has no parents, but good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK IN a small private family; thoroughly understands her business; can do all kinds of family cooking; is competent to be left home for the Summer; best of City reference. Call at No. 250 West 30th st., one flight up, back room.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS boning, larding fowls; can make jellies, ice-cream, and is an excellent baker of cakes, biscuit, and bread; has the best of testimonials from families who can be seen. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WHO has best of references, as a competent, reliable, and satisfactory person as cook or housekeeper; in everything she is obliging and capable; to suit for City or country, or any distance. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, WHOM WE know and can recommend, as a first-class family cook; understands French, English, and American cooking, pastry, &c., and can furnish reference from last employer. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st. and Broadway.

COOK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT SWEDISH GIRL of twenty-eight; an excellent cook; makes bread, soups, desserts, and can do all kinds of good family cooking; is a good washer and ironer; willing to take a place in City or country; will try to please. Call at No. 366 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, VERY REspectable and well recommended; very good cook; meats, game, fish, fowls, &c.; makes nice soups; an excellent pastry, bread, and biscuit baker; sober, honest, and obliging; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A steady reliable woman, who is a good plain cook; makes best bread, biscuits, &c.; is also a good washer and ironer; will go in the country; has good reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A neat young woman as good family cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, desserts, preserves, &c., and is a superior laundress; can furnish unexceptionable references. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st. and Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong German young woman; understands American and English cooking thoroughly; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c., and is a first-class washer and ironer; best City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two young girls, one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; best of City reference; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 171 East 33d st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two girls—one as good plain cook and do the coarse washing, the other as chamber-maid and waitress or fine washing; six years' reference. Call at No. 417 West 56th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS all kinds of cooking; would take full charge of doing marketing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 291 5th av., between 30th and 31st sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS PLAIN cook; a good bread and biscuit maker; is a good washer and ironer; no objections to the country; can furnish good reference. Call at No. 318 Mott st., near Bleecker.

COOK.—BY AN OBLIGING AND ABLE NORTH OF Ireland girl to cook, wash, and iron; makes soups, bread, biscuit, desserts; will do washing, and has City reference; lady to be seen; City or country. Call at No. 205 6th av., near 14th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands French, English, and American cooking in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; IS AN EXCELLENT baker; can give first-class reference. Call at No. 169 West 22d st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK, AND TO DO THE coarse washing; has eight years' City references. Call at No. 311 East 24th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT WOMAN, who is a good cook, good meat cook, excellent baker and pastry cook; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK.—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE, AND FAITHful elderly woman, with excellent City reference from her last place; has lived many years in most respectable families; will take moderate wages. Call or address Mary, 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGH ENGLISH PROTESTANT cook; would assist with washing; has the best of references. Call at Mrs. Reynolds' New Protestant Agency, No. 423 4th av., corner 29th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A STEADY, RELIABLE WOMAN AS thorough cook and excellent baker; will assist in the washing if required; is neat and economical in her kitchen; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.; one flight, back room.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK; UNderstands soups, meats, bread, pastry, and desserts of all kinds; can wash; excellent reference. Call at No. 471 6th av., in the book store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands her business thoroughly; can give four years' best City reference. Call at No. 344 West 38th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; would take entire charge; best City reference. Call at No. 262 West 35th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable young girl as a good plain cook; washing and ironing; good references. Call at No. 232 East 29th st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN WHO UNderstands all kinds of cooking; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 134 West 17th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A GIRL as good plain cook, washer, and ironer in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 415 7th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; understands all kinds of soup and game dishes; good baker; best of City reference. Call at No. 699 3d av., near 44th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A NEAT, tidy, competent, industrious girl, with good City reference; City or country. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking and baking; best City references. Call at No. 242 West 47th st., room No. 10.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; will go a short distance in the country; best City reference. Call at No. 418 East 19th st., for two days.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman as cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; good reference; no postal cards answered. Call at No. 241 East 28th st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two sisters, together; one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 330 East 36th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN MEATS, soups, and pastries; City or country; excellent City references. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS GOOD cook; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 West 18th st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS FIRST-class cook; has the best of City references. Call at No. 416 7th av., corner 33d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; NO OBJECTION in helping with coarse washing; best City reference. Call at No. 160 East 31st st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS cook and assist with the washing and ironing; excellent cook and good baker; best of City reference. Address J. S., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; good City reference. Apply at No. 232 West 41st st.

DOMESTIC HELP,

Male and female, of all nationalities, at

ODELL'S,

No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS and cloak-maker; cuts and fits in the latest French styles; would like a few more engagements to go out by the day, or would take work home; has no objection to the country. Call or address E. C., No. 610 2d av., third floor front.

DRESS-MAKER.—WOULD LIKE THE WORK of a few families, by the day, week, or month; terms moderate; understands sewing machines; reference given. Call at No. 55 West 33d st., near Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER.—A THOROUGH SEAMSTRESS and dress-maker would engage for $1 50 per day, or by the month for less. Address J. W., Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker, who can cut and fit well, a few customers; best references. W. Wertheimer, No. 332 West 38th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESS-maker, who has been in some of the leading dress-making establishments in New-York, would like a few customers at her home; has the latest Paris styles; perfect fit guaranteed. Apply at No. 21 Clinton place, second floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker; cuts, fits, and trims in the latest style; a few more engagements by the day or week; all the latest fashions; $2 per day. Address B. B., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent dress-maker solicits engagements in private families; references given. Address Industry, Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS MODISTE wishes the work of a few more families at her own home; trims and fits perfectly; terms moderate. Call on Mrs. B., No. 302 East 12th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—WOULD LIKE A FEW MORE engagements by the day with first-class ladies, or will make suits at home in the latest style. Call at No. 745 6th av., near 42d st., for Miss Barber.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESS-MAKer, by the day or week; understands cutting, fitting, and operating perfectly. Address No. 259 West 37th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A YOUNG LADY EXPERIenced in dress-making, work by the day or week. Address by note S., No. 395 6th av.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED SERvants, male and female, for every capacity, at the shortest notice, at Simm's Select Agency, No. 543 6th av., next door to the Eagle Theatre.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A RESPONSIBLE PARTY wishes the care of a gentleman's City residence during the Summer or longer; has several years' reference from their last employer. Address L. B., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—IN A SMALL FAMILY OR club of gentlemen, or to take care of one or two grown children; reference from last employer. Address, two days, S. E., TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY, or call at No. 6 East 34th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERIcan woman, without incumbrance, who wishes the care of a house for the Summer. Parties going abroad, or to the country, call at No. 745 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK, OR COOK, WASHER, and ironer.—By an English Protestant woman, very respectable, and recommended; good plain cook; good washer and ironer; understands house-work; very quick and active person; country or City; sober, honest, and obliging. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN IN A private family; is a good plain cook and a good washer and ironer; is also willing to make herself generally useful; can furnish references that will bear the strictest investigation. Call at No. 205 6th av., near 14th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl; is very industrious, and a good cook, washer, and ironer; willing and obliging; no objection to the country; has excellent references. Call at No. 866 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO do general house-work in a private family in City or country; is a plain cook; makes bread, and a thorough laundress, and can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, 109 West 34th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl; is very industrious, and a good cook, washer, and ironer; willing and obliging; no objection to the country; has excellent references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do general house-work; good washer and ironer; best reference. Call at No. 337 East 34th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls to do the work of a small family, or would go separate; very best City reference. Call at No. 258 West 47th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO light house-work; no objection to go with another girl to the country; never lived out before. Call or address No. 337 East 37th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A REFINED, INTELLIgent young woman to do the house-work of a small private family; highest references. Address Industry, Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as lady's maid and seamstress; is a good hair-dresser and dress-maker; operates on several machines; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS lady's maid and do sewing on machine; good hair-dresser; City reference. Call at No. 336 East 49th st., third floor front.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S maid; hair-dresser and dress-maker; good references. Address A., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a respectable woman as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c., and can do up all kinds of ladies' and children's fineries; is also a thoroughly experienced chamber-maid, and can furnish good references. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c., and can do up all kinds of ladies' and children's fineries in a superior style; has one and two years' best City reference. Call at A. Pelton's, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as laundress in a private family, or would do chamber-work and fine washing; will be found willing and obliging; six years' City reference; can be seen until suited. Call at No. 344 East 21st st., Room No. 5.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS laundress in a private family; three years' reference. Call at No. 345 West 29th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL SPEAKING English; is a very superior laundress; knows her work thoroughly; gives good City references; willing to assist at any other work required, and will go to the country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY COMPETENT YOUNG woman; can do French fluting, puffing, polishing, &c., and will assist in chamber-work; can procure the most satisfactory references. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., Jacquin's Bureau.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class laundress in a private family; very best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 237 7th av., third floor, front room.

LAUNDRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; understands all kinds of French fluting, puffing, and box-plaiting; no objection to the country; first-class City reference. Call at No. 3 West 51st st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress; wishes some more gentlemen's washing; good reference. Call at No. 409 West 54th st., second floor back.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A LAUNDRESS IN A PRIVATE family; will assist with chamber-work; three years' City reference. Call at No. 227 West 27th st.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A GIRL AS LAUNdress; does linen, laces, fluting; chamber-work; City or country; good City reference. Call or address Maria Redman, No. 223 West 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; has best City reference. Call for two days at No. 160 East 53d st.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN maid and seamstress; speaks French and English; is a good dress-maker; will make herself useful; prefers to go to the country or to travel. Address A., No. 267 West 43d st.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—AS MAID AND seamstress; is a good operator; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 156 West 28th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR NURSE AND Chamber-maid.—By an English Protestant young woman: very respectable; competent nurse for an infant or growing children; can bring it up on the bottle; good seamstress and chamber-maid; very fond of children; can amuse them; well recommended; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman as children's nurse; can care a babe from its birth; is willing and obliging; fond of children; wages not so much an object as a good home; the best of City references can be given. Call at No. 213 East 25th st., near 3d av., Room No. 9.

NURSE.—BY A FULLY CAPABLE PROTESTANT woman to take care of growing children; is a very good seamstress; can operate; would also take the entire charge of an infant, bring it up upon the bottle; has good testimonials. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE, &c.—BY A MOST RELIABLE YOUNG woman as infant's nurse and seamstress; can bring up a babe from its birth; cuts and fits children's clothing, also embroidery; City or country. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman; is a very experienced nurse and a good plain sewer; has best reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NURSE.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT NURSE; is very competent, willing, and obliging; best of references. Can be seen at Mrs. Reynolds' New Protestant Agency, No. 423 4th av., corner 29th st.; removed from 27th st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as nurse; understands the care of an infant from birth; can bring it up by the bottle; City reference. Call at No. 143 West 28th st., basement.

NURSE.—BY A GIRL FIFTEEN YEARS OF AGE to take care of children, and to make herself generally useful; wages no object. Can be seen for three days at No. 236 West 20th st.; ring fourth bell.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—CAN TAKE THE entire charge of an infant; would assist with chamber-work; City reference. Call No. 452 4th av., near 31st st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON AS INfant's nurse; is fully competent to take entire charge of it from its birth; good testimonials. Call at No. 115 West 33d st.

NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO RECOMMEND AN English nurse; well able to take full charge; either for invalid lady or children; has lived with present employer two years. Apply at 20 East 55th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, as infant's nurse; competent of taking entire charge, and bringing it up on the bottle; first-class City reference. Call at No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL IN A PRIvate family; very best references; City or country. Call for two days at No. 954 6th av.; ring second bell.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS INfant's nurse; can take full charge from birth; experienced in sickness; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 227 West 31st st., third bell.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE; IS CAPAble of taking charge of an infant from its birth; no objections to City or country, or traveling; six years' City references. Call at No. 634 8th av., third floor.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A Protestant girl as nurse or chamber-maid; first-class references. Call or address Nurse, 911 6th av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, TO TAKE care of children, and do plain sewing; good reference. Call at No. 318 Mott st., near Bleecker.

NURSE.—BY A LADY FOR HER NURSE, WHOM she can recommend. Call at No. 58 West 33d st., present employer's.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A REspectable young girl as nurse and chamber-maid; is a competent nurse; no objection to City or country; best of City reference. Address K. S., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT AND RELIABLE INfant's nurse; Protestant; will take charge of two little ones, with plain sewing; no objection to the country; good city reference. Call on Monday at No. 421 6th av., in hair-dresser's.

NURSE.—BY A LADIES' MONTHLY NURSE; AN immediate engagement wanted; terms moderate. Address Nurse, Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS nurse; can take entire charge of an infant; a good home preferred to high wages; best references. Call at No. 852 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A WIDOW LADY A YOUNG CHILD to board, or an infant to bring up by hand. Address E. B., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A MONTHLY NURSE TO CARE FOR an invalid or other sickness. Call or address Nurse, No. 145 East 26th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—BY AN AMERIcan Protestant young girl, who is a good family seamstress; understands dress-making; can operate on sewing machine, and is fond of, and kind to children. Call at Carpenter's, 108 6th av., near 9th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress; can cut and fit for ladies and children; is a good operator; understands all kinds of embroidery; would assist with chamber-work; good reference. Call at No. 163 West 27th st., one flight up stairs.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NEAT, RELIABLE YOUNG woman as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing, dress-making, and operating; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.; one flight, back room.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY ONE WHO CAN CUT AND fit, a permanent place in a private family; will assist in light duties; best City reference. Call at present employer's, No. 6 North Washington square.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker; can cut, fit, trim, and operate on sewing machine; will work by day or week, as agreed; good reference. Apply at No. 86 6th av.; No. 1 bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS MAID and seamstress, or would see to grown children; has ten years' reference from last place; City or country. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as seamstress; is a good fitter and trimmer; dresses hair; would see to a growing child; seven years' reference. Address No. 169 West 22d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY seamstress; will wait on a plain or middle-aged lady, or grown children; is an English Protestant. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON as seamstress, by day or week; terms moderate. Call at No. 24 East 19th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY THE DAY OR WEEK, OR permanent; is competent to assist with dressmaking; is a Protestant; can use the Wheeler & Wilson machine; would travel with a lady; good references. Address M. C., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-RATE SEAMSTRESS and dress-maker, with very best reference; willing to do some chamber-work, or otherwise divide her time; is a competent lady's maid; dresses hair, &c.; Protestant; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY seamstress; is an excellent seamstress and operator, as well as a beautiful dressmaker and fitter; she dresses hair a little. Address U. M., Box No. 264 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress; can do all kinds of family sewing, finish dresses, cut and fit for children; would like to go by day or week on reasonable terms. Address Advertiser, No. 631 3d av., until suited.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR, late of Wheeler & Wilson's office wishes a few more engagements by the day or week; all kinds of family sewing, tucking done by tucker; City or country; first-class reference. Call at No. 625 3d av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY THE WEEK OR MONTH, BY a respectable American woman; is a good dress-maker; can cut, fit, and operate different machines; City or country. Address U. M., Box No. 264 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

UP-STAIRS WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman to do up-stairs work, assist in washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 336 East 49th st., third floor, front.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY YOUNG woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands the making of salads and the care of silver perfectly, and is capable of filling a man's place; has excellent City reference; City or country. Call at A. Pelton's, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITRESS AND PARLOR-MAID.—BY A Protestant young woman whom we know and can recommend, a place in a private family; understands her business thoroughly, and can furnish superior reference. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st.; inquire for L. L.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS or chamber-maid; understands her duties perfectly; neat and obliging; good City references. Call, or address Waitress, No. 131 East 32d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS REGULAR waitress; a Protestant; is well recommended. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE NEAT YOUNG girl as waitress and chamber-maid; best City reference. Call at No. 243 East 31st st., near 3d av.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; thoroughly understands her business; references from last employer. Call at No. 202 East 31st st.

WAITRESS.—BY A GIRL AS WAITRESS IN A private family; good reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 217 East 47th st., third floor.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITress and chamber-maid; best City reference. Call at No. 999 3d av., between 59th and 60th sts.

WET NURSE.—A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN, age 19 years, has lost her baby, seven weeks old, and would like to have a baby to nurse at her home; has a full breast of milk; best of care taken of the child. Call or address for two days No. 655 9th av., between 45th and 46th sts.

WASHING.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, wishes a few gentlemen's washing or a few days in a private laundry; good reference. Call at No. 158 West 28th st., one flight, Room No. 6.

WASHING.—BY AN EXCELLENT LAUNDRESS to do washing at her own home; prompt and reliable; fluting and puffing; best City reference. Call or address No. 222 East 57th st., 3d floor, front.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes to take in washing, or would go out by the day; best reference from present employer. Call at No. 247 East 37th st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, occupying a floor with all improvements, gentlemen's or families' washing; best references. Call at No. 339 East 36th st., third flight.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do washing and ironing, or to go out by the day; well recommended. Call at No. 126 West 35th st., in the store.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out washing by the day, or to take it home and do it by the dozen. Call at No. 143 West 49th st., in the store.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS family or gentlemen's washing, at No. 298 East 20th st.

WASHING.—BY A WOMAN TO GO OUT BY THE day to do washing and ironing; is capable of any kind of work. Call at No. 458 West 17th st.

WASHING.—AN EXCELLENT LAUNDRESS wishes fine washing; laces and embroideries and lawn suits a specialty. Call at No. 24 East 19th st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, a few gentlemen's or families' washing; fine fluting; fifty to seventy-five cents per dozen. Call at No. 147 West 26th st., first floor.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS WANTS a few more engagements to go out by the day; can do fine washing and ironing, fluting. Address Mary, No. 234 West 28th st., room No. 12.

WASHING AND IRONING.—BY A RESPECTable colored woman; by the month or dozen; good reference given. Call at No. 129 West 26th st., in the basement; Mrs. Lomax.

WASHING.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS; would take a few gentlemen's or families' washing at her residence, No. 445 8th av.

MALES.

AT MORISON'S,

Corner 11th st. and 6th av.,
Farm hands, coachmen, gardeners, waiters, &c.,
Waiting for situations.

COACHMAN, GROOM, OR GARDENER.—By a young man; Protestant; married; no family; thoroughly understands the proper care of fast horses, and carriages and harness; wife is willing to help with the up-stairs work, if required; a man that is not afraid of work; has the best of reference to show any gentleman needing a man who understands his business. Call or address for two days, M., No. 738 8th av., first floor.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SCOTCHman, single, who thoroughly understands the proper care of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; has lived with the best families in Europe, and this country; highly recommended; City or country. Address J. S., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHman and groom; thoroughly understands his duties; City or country; can milk and is willing to be generally useful; three years' reference. Address J. M., Box No. 266 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SOBER, honest, and reliable young man; understands the proper care of horses, harness, carriages; good groom and careful driver; understands gardening; experienced in City and country; best City references. Address E., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant married man; thoroughly understands the proper care and management of horses, harness, carriages; is also an experienced gardener; willing and obliging; best City references. Address W. T., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands his business; is strictly temperate; willing, obliging, and respectful; first-class City reference; will be highly recommended in every respect; City or country. Call or address Coachman, No. 301 East 34th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; IS sober, steady, and honest; understands his business, taking care of horses and carriages; careful driver; willing and obliging; will assist the gardener if required, can milk; no objection to the country; best reference. Address H, Box No. 224 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MARried man, one child; understands the entire management of horses and carriages; is a good vegetable gardener; two years' reference from last place. Address A. M., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; FIRST-class City driver; competent in all branches of his business; sober, honest, willing, and obliging; no objection to any part of the country. Apply for reference to S. W. Coe, No. 64 Leonard st., or address W. H. E., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER—COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—By a man and wife, no family; man is a good groom and driver, and understands the care of a gentleman's place; wife understands all kinds of housework; first-class references. Address F. M., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle man, who understands all the duties of a first-class coachman; is also an experienced gardener; willing to make himself generally useful; wages moderate; best City reference. Address T. M., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man, aged twenty-nine years; is thoroughly experienced in grooming and driving, also in keeping carriages and harness in order; would like to have rooms for his family; best references. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business; can wait upon table if required, and is willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to the country; good reference. Call or address, for two days, No. 264 West 35th st.

COACHMAN.—I HAVE SOLD MY ESTABLISHment and wish to procure a good place for my coachman, who is a deserving man, having served me faithfully for years; thoroughly understands his business; strictly temperate and perfectly trustworthy. Address O. K., No. 138 West 50th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITHOUT family; has the best of City reference; willing and obliging; sober and honest; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country. Address, for two days, Oliver, Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTFUL SINGLE MAN; is a good groom and first-class driver; first-class reference given; no objection to country. Call or address J. S., at Campbell's harness store, No. 50 4th av., near 8th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; HAS FOUR years' best of reference from last place; is willing to do anything required to be done on a gentleman's place. Can be seen for two days at No. 394 8th av., between 29th and 30th sts.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHman; will care vegetable garden and milk, if required; wages very reasonable; excellent City and country references. Address M. B., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A Swede, with best testimonials as an honest, competent, and industrious man; takes care of a garden; is a good driver and groom. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH coachman; thoroughly understands his business; best City references; married, one child; City or country. Address W. J., No. 130 West 28th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN; is a good groom and a careful driver; useful man, or will assist in a garden, if required; two years' reference; country preferred. Address J., Box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; also garden if required; willing and obliging; best City and country references. Address K. Y., Box 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN as coachman; understands the care of horses thoroughly; is willing to make himself generally useful; has eight years excellent reference; country preferred. Call or address P. F., No. 44 East 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man as coachman; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; has over twenty years of best City reference for honesty and capability. Call or address A. M., No. 311 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN; understands proper care of horses; good City driver; good groom; first-class City reference. Address R. J. S., Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY YOUNG man, single; thoroughly understands both branches; is a good milker; will be found willing and obliging, and is not afraid of work; good City reference. Address John, No. 102 Washington st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; SOBER, steady, and honest; understands taking care of horses and carriages; careful driver; willing and obliging; no objection to the country; best references. Call or address F. H. B., No. 226 East 74th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS FIRST-class coachman; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; City or country; best of reference. Address or call upon William, No. 66 West 43d st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man; thoroughly experienced in care of horses; careful driver; has recommendations from first-class families in Europe; former and present employers in City. Call on William, private stable, 153 East 38th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SWISS MAN, single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; unexceptionable references. Address T. H., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHman; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; will make himself generally useful; country preferred; good references. Address W. B., No. 38 West 26th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PRUSSIAN, single; ten years' highest City reference in every respect from former and present employers; no objection to the country. Call on or address Gus, No. 124 West 46th st., boarding stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCH COACHMAN; THORoughly competent in all branches of the business; City recommendations. Call or address Coachman, No. 204 West 18th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable middle-aged man; has five years' City reference from late employer. Call or address S. W., No. 38 West 18th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class man; understands his business in all its branches; five years' reference from last employer. Call or address J. D., No. 644 6th av., harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED COACHMAN, with first-class references from last place; no objection to the country. Address O. H., care Brewster & Co., 5th av. and 14th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, (Protestant) as coachman and groom; can milk and work a small garden; has best City references. Address C. M., Box No. 244 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, WHO thoroughly understands his business; has first-class City reference. Call or address for two days, J. M., at private stable, No. 120 West 29th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; THORoughly understands the business, with five years' best City reference; is strictly temperate. Call or address W. S., No. 13 East 52d st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS FIRST-class coachman; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; ten years' recommendation. Call or address C. P., No. 159 West 51st st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man; is strictly temperate, and can be well recommended from last employer. Call or address J. M. K., private stable, No. 72 Clinton place.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he will well recommend in all respects; is married; would like a place to live in. Address J. G., Box No. 223 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT married man; no incumbrance; highly recommended by his last employer for sobriety, honesty, and faithfulness; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; will be found willing and obliging; country preferred. Call or address M. D., No. 29 East 40th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SUPERIOR YOUNG MAN, single; lifetime experience in the care and management of horses, &c.; highest references from European and American families; two years' best City reference from last place; no objection to the country. Call or address Coachman, No. 500 West 47th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, PROTESTANT, honest, sober, and obliging; understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; perfectly careful City driver; best City reference. Call or address J. M., Box No. 119 West 37th st., for two days; private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands the care and management of road horses; best City references; no objections to the country. Call or address P. S., at H. T. Eldridge's, Nos. 4 and 6 West 45th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble, young Protestant man; thoroughly understands his business; City or country. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 30 Lafayette place, for two days, or address J. E.

COACHMAN AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.—By a respectable single man; understands his business thoroughly; sixteen years' experience; good City and country reference. Address W. L., No. 56 Warren st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; understands his business; five years' reference; is a plain gardener. Address W. K., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; seven years' reference; highly recommended; will be disengaged on Monday. Address J. N., No. 284 Madison av., present place.

COACHMAN.—I WANT A PLACE FOR MY COACHman who has been in my employ for eight years; is a first-class groom. F. P. Perkins, No. 115 Broadway, Room No. 7.

COACHMAN.—HAS THREE YEARS' BEST CITY reference from last employer. Call or address M. G., Box No. 127 East 19th st., private stable.

FARMER AND GARDENER—DAIRY AND Poultry.—By a Scotch Protestant, aged thirty-seven years; no children; man can do vegetable gardening, farm-work, care horses and cattle, milk, &c.; wife care dairy, raise poultry, &c.; good recommendations. Call at No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

FARMER.—BY A SWEDE; SINGLE; SOBER; can milk, plow, build stone walls and wells; a handy man; can drive and be useful; wages low for steady place. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

FARMER AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE MAN; is capable of taking care of all kinds of animals; is a good milker and a good workman; excellent reference. Address J. T., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

FARMER AND GARDENER.—BY A PROTestant Scotchman; understands his business thoroughly; best reference given. Address John, care Mr. Bulkley, Room No. 19, No. 119 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, WHO UNDERstands the care of fruits, flowers, and vegetables thoroughly, laying out and care of grounds, management of frames, care of green-house, and general work on a gentleman's place; will take care of one horse and cow if required, or make himself generally useful; excellent reference. Address for two days N., Gardener, Station H, City.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH PRACTICAL florist; a successful and practical grape-grower under glass and out-door; also fruits and vegetables of all varieties; can take the entire charge of a gentleman's place; six years' reference from last employer, who will certify to capability and sobriety; married, small family. Address F. G., Box No. 229, *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE PRACTICAL MAN; understands the cultivation of fruit, vegetables, and flowers under glass and out doors; the general management of a gentleman's place; first-class recommendations from last employer; will care horse or cow. Address K., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE PRACTICAL MAN; good florist, fruit, and vegetable gardener; understands the general management of a gentleman's place; will care a horse or cow if necessary; has eight years' first-class reference from last employers. Address J., Box No. 223 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—MARRIED; IS WELL EXPErienced in the management of greenhouses and graperies, cultivation of fruits, flowers, and vegetables, laying out and improving places; unexceptionable City reference. Address C. H., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands raising all kinds of vegetables and keeping a gentleman's place in order; can care horses if required; can milk; will be found willing and obliging; five years' reference. Address J. B., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A SINGLE man, aged thirty-two years, who is a practical farmer in all parts; also understands flower, vegetable, and market gardening; green-house, graperies, hot-beds, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

GARDENER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH Protestant married man, no incumbrance, who thoroughly understands gardening in all its branches, and everything pertaining to it; best recommendations; has been eight years in last place. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

GARDENER, FLORIST—COOK.—BY A young man, (married;) understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; wife is a good cook; will be found willing and obliging; best references. Address Gardener, Englewood, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; FULLY UNderstands every branch of gardening, and is competent to take the entire charge of a gentleman's place; good worker; best City reference. Address E. M., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

GARDENER AND USEFUL MAN.—CAN care and drive horses if required; can milk, and is willing to make himself generally useful; has the best of reference. Address D., Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A NORWEGIAN, SINGLE; can furnish satisfactory references from all his employers; has been a gardener for twelve years, and knows all about grape-growing, plants, and vegetables. Apply to C. N., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE SCOTCHMAN; UNderstands the care and management of horses; willing and obliging. Call or address, at present employer's, Florist, No. 1,466 Broadway, between 42d and 43d sts., W. A. Wallace.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS PLAIN vegetable gardener; understands how to take care of horses; can milk cows or will take charge of gentleman's place; has best reference from his last place. Address Gardener, Box No. 221 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED MAN, English, and married; thoroughly practical; first-class in flowers, fruits, and vegetables, and can grow the best of grapes in or out of doors; best references. Address W. D., Box No. 221 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN; UNDERSTANDS his business; good reference. Address R. D., No. 15 John st.

GARDENER, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A most highly recommended and respectable couple, who understand the general work of a first-class place; good workers; lived four years in last place; wife first-class cook and butter-maker, or willing to take any vacancy in the house that may offer. Address S., Box No. 228 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY AN ACTIVE PROTESTANT married man as first-class gardener; understands laying out lawns, pruning, grafting, flowers, vegetable gardening, and will make himself useful; can furnish undoubted references. Address J. F., No. 876 Broadway, Bridgeman's seed store.

GARDENER—COOK OR WAITRESS.—BY a respectable Protestant man and wife; the man as first-class vegetable gardener, the wife as plain cook or waitress; can furnish four years' reference from last employer. Address G. M., No. 129 West 28th st.

GARDENER.—BY A MAN THAT THOROUGHLY understands green-house and graperies; married, without family; seven years' reference. Address Competent Gardener, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN; MARRIED; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, both in and out doors. Call or address R. H., seed store, No. 67 Nassau st., New-York.

GARDENER, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT, AS an assistant gardener, and to make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place. Address J. M., No. 311 West 25th st.

GROOM AND COACHMAN.—BY A MIDDLE-aged Protestant; is sober, and understands his business; City reference. Address W. M., No. 311 West 25th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

JANITOR.—THE UNDERSIGNED, WHO WILL have no need of such a person after May 1, would like to procure a situation for the janitor who has had charge of building corner 5th av. and 26th st. for twelve years. Any party requiring honesty, sobriety, and faithfulness to duty and strict obedience to orders, will find him a valuable person, and not afraid of work. If two should be required, the wife can be quite as highly recommended. ALLEN DODWORTH, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT single man, aged twenty-five years, (speaks English,) who can take care of horses and cattle, drive, milk, do plain gardening, and general work about a place; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

USEFUL MAN.—CAN TAKE CARE OF HORSES, milk, tend garden, green-house plants; will make himself generally useful. Send card to Clark, No. 172 Madison st., room No. 15.

USEFUL MEN.—BY TWO YOUNG SWEDISH MEN lately landed, on farm or to make themselves useful in any position they can be placed; wages, $10. Address L. D., or apply at 275 Atlantic av., Brooklyn.

USEFUL BOY.—BY A COLORED BOY, EIGHTEEN years old, to drive for a doctor or work in a store. Call for two days at No. 445 8th av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED TWENTY, A situation as assistant book-keeper, or clerk, in a wholesale house; is a good penman, quick and correct at figures; good reference. Address CHARLES JOHNSTON, No. 316 West 27th st.

WANTED.—A POSITION AS BOOK-KEEPER, cashier, &c.; ten years with last employer; best of references as to character, ability, &c. Address J. S. S., Post Office Box No. 1,290.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, SPEAKING English; is a most thorough waiter; good tempered, and perfectly trustworthy; can be seen at his present employer's, where he has served three years. Call at Jacquin's French Agency, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITER.—THOROUGHLY COMPETENT; IN A private family; City or country; the best of City references can be given for honesty and sobriety. Call or address Waiter, No. 537 6th av., fruit store, between 32d and 33d sts.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A REspectable young man who has a thorough knowledge of his business, and is obliging; best City reference. Address J. A., Box 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCH YOUNG MAN AS waiter in a private family, will make himself useful; best City reference from last place. Call or address No. 884 6th av., between 49th and 50th sts., in the meat market.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH WAITer in a private family; understands his duties thoroughly; best City references. Address at present employer's, F. Hall, No. 361 5th av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, TWENty-three years old, speaking English, as waiter or second waiter in a private family; best City reference. Address I. M., No. 232 West 41st st.

WAITER.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH WAITER in a private family. Call at No. 625 6th av., in fruit store.

WAITER.—AS WAITER IN A BOARDING-HOUSE; best City reference. Address A. T., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG SWEDE, AS WAITER or butler in a private family; has the best of City reference from first-class families. Address Swede, Box No. 257 UP-TOWN TIMES OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG COLored man as waiter; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call Monday, at No. 132 West 15th st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS first-class waiter; can furnish best of City reference. Call or address No. 159 West 20th st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE JEUNE FILLE ARRIVANT DE FRANCE désire se placer dans une famille privée, comme bonne d'enfant; parlant peu l'anglais. S'adresser No. 160 West 28th st.

HELP WANTED.

GIRLS!! GIRLS!!! GET SITUATIONS in Philadelphia and see the great Centennial Exhibition; plenty places; good wages. Address ODELL'S Employment Bureau, 1,707 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

WANTED—A LIVE AND OBEDIENT BOY IN A stationery store. Address, in own handwriting, NEWSPAPER, Box No. 298 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITERS (WHITE AND COLORED) AND other help wanted.—Those speaking foreign languages in demand. Address Odell's Employment Bureau, No. 170 7th st., Philadelphia.

WANTED.—FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT GIRLS for good situations now waiting. Mrs. Reynolds' New Protestant Agency, No. 423 4th av., 29th st.; removed from 27th st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS cook; must be experienced, and have City reference. Call at No. 30 West 37th st.

WANTED—A CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMstress, with City reference; must be willing and obliging. Call at No. 144 West 46th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN AS VEGETABLE cook and laundress for house washing. Apply Monday, after 10 o'clock, at No. 48 East 28th st.

WANTED—SEVERAL SMART APPRENTICES FOR dress-making. Apply at No. 23 Union square.

INSTRUCTION.

NOW IS THE BEST TIME TO ENTER
PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.
PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.
RATES REDUCED
RATES REDUCED
TO SUIT THE TIMES.
TO SUIT THE TIMES.
Call or send for circular with full particulars.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal and Proprietor,
No. 805 Broadway.

THE NEW-YORK SCHOOL OF MODERN LANGUAGES, No. 45 West 29th st., between Broadway and 6th av.—German, French, Italian, Spanish, and English classes for ladies and gentlemen. The conversational system of Profs. Heness and Sauveur, of Boston. Hours of instruction 10 to 12 M.; 2 to 6 P. M.; 7:30 to 10 P. M. Experimenta classes gratis from 7:30 to 8 P. M.
H. COHN, A. C. D'HENZEL, } Principals.

MRS. PARKS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 13 Livingston av., New-Brunswick, N. J., opens its Spring term April 10; a few vacancies for boarding pupils, who may remain during the Summer months if desired.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 1,193 Broadway, remains open day and evening all Summer; private lessons in penmanship, book-keeping, &c. Stiffness, cramping, and trembling cured privately.

A GOOD HOME AND PRIVATE INSTRUCTION for a few boys. Apply to GEORGE FILLOW, at Wilton, Conn., or to H. K. & F. B. THURBER & CO., West Broadway, New-York.

STUTTERING EFFECTUALLY REMOVED. Confidence guaranteed; abundant reference. Address, for circular, AMERICAN VOCAL INSTITUTE, No. 103 Waverley place.

$175 A YEAR.—BOARD AND TUITION; BOYS under 14. Address ALL RIGHT, *Times* Office.

TEACHERS.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—BY A FRENCH person in a private family in or near New-York, having great experience in teaching children; three years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 10 5th av.

A GENTLEMAN, FORMERLY INSTRUCTOR in Harvard, desires additional afternoon pupils. Address HARVARD, No. 115 East 26th st.

MRS. MITCHELL supplies schools and families with teachers, tutors, or governesses, visiting or resident. Teachers' Bureau, 67 W. 35th st. Hours, 12 to 4.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID LOUDERBACK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of William S. Louderback, No. 53 Chambers street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fourth day of June next.—Dated New-York, the eighteenth day December, 1875.

ELIZABETH A LOUDERBACK, Executrix.
WILLIAM S. LOUDERBACK,
ABRAHAM QUACKENBUSH, Jr.,
JACOB HAYS. } Executors.
d20-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS McKIE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Townsend Wandell, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of November, 1875.

ELIZA McKIE, Executrix
JOHN M. CLARK,
TOWNSEND WANDELL, } and Executors.
n8-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELEANOR E. WILMERDING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of W. K. Thorn, No. 317 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the seventeenth day of November, 1875.

FRANCIS C. LAWRANCE, Executor.
n22-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Thomas Crane, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 27 Park place, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of November, 1875.

CLARISSA L. CRANE, Executrix.
ALBERT CRANE,
BENJAMIN F. CRANE, } Executors.
n8-1aw6mM*

BOOTS AND SHOES.

"WAUKENPHAST."—A BOOT WHICH SHALL be really a help and not, as is too often the case, a hindrance to walking. This popular style of English shoe for ladies and gentlemen.

CANTRELL, Nos. 239 and 241 4th av.

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E. RIDLEY & SONS

Grand and Allen sts., New-York.

PURCHASES THIS WEEK

FROM AUCTION
FROM EUROPE
PER STEAMERS
REPUBLIC, CHINA, and GERMANIC.
ALSO
DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE.

Our Fifty Departments

CROWDED WITH GOODS LOWER IN PRICE THAN WE HAVE EXHIBITED FOR SIXTEEN YEARS.

10,000 PIECES
MILLINERY SILKS,
all desirable shades.

BLACK DRESS SILKS,
75c., 88c., 78c., $1, $1 25, up.

FRENCH FLOWERS.
OSTRICH FEATHERS.

STRAW GOODS.

5,000 CASES EXHIBITED TO-DAY.
IMPERIAL CHIP HATS, EVERY SHAPE, COLOR, AND COMBINATION. } 65 cts
FINEST SWISS AND AMERICAN CHIPS, $1 each.
REAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH CHIPS.
PARAGON PANAMAS.
MILANS, SPLIT STRAWS, LEGHORNS, DUNSTABLES, &c., &c.
TRIMMED AND BOUND PANAMA AND LEGHORN SAILORS, 25c., 35c., 41c., and 50c.
PANAMA TURBANS, WALKING HATS, SEADRIFT, REGATTA, &c., 50c. each.
Largest stock
IN THE CITY
to select from.

☞ EXAMINE OUR TRIMMED HATS, IMPORTED AND OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
HALF REGULAR PRICES.
Also, in same stock, 2,500 gross Trimming Buttons of every kind at 3c., 5c., 8c., 10c., 15c.—less than ONE-THIRD their cost.

GUIPURE AND YAK LACES AT FABULOUS PRICES.

KID GLOVES.

2,500 dozens 2-Button Kid Gloves, embroidered backs, closing at 89c.; REGULAR PRICE, $1 25, warranted. OUR MONOGRAM GLOVE, 2-BUTTON, AT $1, WARRANTED, ACKNOWLEDGED THE BEST GLOVE IN AMERICA FOR THE PRICE. 2-Button Gloves, 48c., 55c., 63c., 75c.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.
Examine.

SILK PARASOLS
AND
SUN UMBRELLAS.
3,000 EXHIBITING TO-DAY, from 38c. to $15.

SILVER WARE.
Only the best makes exhibited
LESS THAN MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

BASEMENT FLOOR.

☞ SPECIAL.
French Decorated and Plain China in Tea and Dinner Sets.
BEST ENGLISH AND DECORATED CHINA AND CROCKERY GLASSWARE, PLAIN AND FANCY,
ABOUT ONE-THIRD
below
Regular Prices.
TIN, JAPAN, HARD WOOD, AND WILLOW WARE, LAMPS, CLOCKS, MIRRORS, CORNICES, REFRIGERATORS, WATER-COOLERS, PICTURE FRAMES, &c., &c.
BARGAINS
in Children's Carriages,
$6 to $30.
5,000 SILK TIES, ALL COLORS, 15c., 20c., 25c., ONE QUARTER PRICES.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS,
NOS. 309, 311, 311 1-2 GRAND ST.,
NOS. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN ST., FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY. GRAND STREET CROSS-TOWN LINE OF CARS PASS THE DOOR, AND CONNECT WITH EVERY CITY CAR AND STAGE ROUTE GOING NORTH AND SOUTH.

MILLINERS
AND
COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

EVERY DAY NEW GOODS.

In our
JOBBING ROOM
SEVERAL THOUSAND CASES OF
STRAW GOODS,
TEN PER CENT. LESS THAN COMBINATION PRICES.

2,000 CARTONS
GROS GRAIN RIBBONS.

MILLINERY SILKS,
LACES,
FLOWERS, &c., &c.
WE HAVE BARGAINS—SEVEN PER CENT. FOR CASH.

KID GLOVES

At $3, $3 50, $7 50, $9, regular.
OUR "MONOGRAM," $10 50 NET.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS,
NOS. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND ST.,
NOS. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN ST.,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.
GRAND STREET CROSS-TOWN LINE OF CARS PASS THE DOOR. SIX MINUTES' RIDE FROM THE CORNER OF BROADWAY.

R. H. MACY & CO

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.
GREAT REDUCTION
of prices in our
CHINA AND GLASSWARE
DEPARTMENT, to make room for
NEW GOODS.

OUR BUYERS IN EUROPE OBTAINING CONSIDERABLE CONCESSIONS, WE are making the corresponding REDUCTION in prices in advance of fresh arrivals.

CENTENNIAL CUPS AND SAUCERS in great variety, a SPECIALTY, for $4 49 PER DOZEN; ASSORTED CHAMBER SETS, 11 PIECES, for $4 33; FRENCH CHINA CUPS AND SAUCERS, $1 99 PER DOZEN; GOLD BAND AND DECORATED FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS, 44 PIECES, $9 97, NEVER BEFORE offered under $12.

IMPORTED GOBLETS, 99 CENTS PER DOZEN.

R. H. MACY & CO

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.
BOYS' CLOTHING
DEPARTMENT.

STYLISH, WELL MADE, and at UNUSUALLY low prices, suitable for boys three to fifteen years old.
CONTINENTAL BLOUSE SUITS, $3 24 up.
DERBY BLOUSE SUITS, $5 54 up.
ENGLISH JOCKEY SUITS, $5 54 up.
ENGLISH KILT SUITS, (new.)
FRENCH KILT SUITS, (new.)
FULL-DRESS English Walking Suits.
COMPLETE LINE SPRING OVERCOATS, &c.

DAMAGED CLOTHS,—CASSIMERES, KENtucky jeans, cottonades, farmers' satins, muslins, prints, flannels, blankets, handkerchiefs, table linens, towelings, &c., for sale at very low prices. WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

MONEY ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c.—Diamonds, watches, jewelry, silver-ware, &c., bought and sold back at a large or small advance. GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED by first-class workmen, by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.—A FAMILY ABOUT BREAKING UP would sell their parlor, dining-room, and other furniture, mattresses, &c., all first-class; for list of articles address H. M., Box No. 295 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

THE FURNITURE IN A FIRST-CLASS flat consisting of carpets, parlor, chamber, and dining-room furniture, and kitchen utensils, will be disposed of at a sacrifice. Apply at SHEPPARD KNAPP'S Carpet Warerooms, No. 183 8th av.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange on Saturday, April 8:

E. A. Lawrence & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, disposed of a five-story brick tenement, with lot 25, by 100.3, No. 256 (old number) East Fifteenth street north side, 245.6 feet east of Avenue A, for $12,000, to Henry Krause, defendant.

James M. Miller, under a similar order, N. B. Hoxie, Esq., Referee, sold a four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 21.4 by 100.5, located West Fifty-seventh street, north side, 89.8 feet west of Ninth avenue, for $17,253.

Business during the past week has been quite active in the way of foreclosure sales, and with a very few exceptions all the sales announced have been carried through.

The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending Saturday, April 8, amounts to $563,909 as against $455,238, the figures for the week ending April 1.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week, at the Exchange, unless otherwise noted, public sales are noticed to occur as follows:

To-day, (Monday,) April 10.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 125, on Tenth avenue, north-west corner of One Hundred and Sixtieth street.

By James M. Miller, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of buildings, with lease of plot 72 by 91.10 by 77.9 by 118.8, Nos. 202, 204, and 206 West Houston street, north side, between Bedford and Varick streets. Astor lease, dated Jan. 2, 1860.

By George H. Scott, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, H. R. Beekman, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 149.11 by 100, on Tenth avenue, west side, 24.11 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fifth street.

By R. V. Harnett, public auction sale, of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 21.5 by 100.5, No. 339 West Fifty-eighth street, north side, west of Eighth avenue. Also, Executor's sale of the four-story and basement brick house, with lot 23 by 103.3, No. 317 East Thirteenth street, north side, 217 feet east of Second avenue; the furniture will be sold with the house.

By ——, at the Exchange Building, corner Washington avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, at 12 o'clock, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, T. Burwell, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 28.5 by 137, on Washington avenue, south side, known as Lot No. 49 on a map of property in the village of Morrisania.

Tuesday, April 11.

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of the three-story brick house, with lot 25 by 98.9, No. 31 East Twenty-eighth street, north side, between Fourth and Madison avenues. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. C. Higgins, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 17.9 by 94, on First avenue, east side, 41.5 feet south of Eleventh street.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a plot, 25.2 by 110 by 98.9 by 10 by 20.9 by 10 by 70 by 24.4 by 100, irregular, on Madison avenue, north-east corner of Thirtieth street. Also similar sale, same Referee, of a plot of land, 137.6 by 200, on High Bridge avenue, north side, 500 feet west of Union avenue, Fordham, Twenty-fourth Ward.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. Patterson, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 20 by 29.11, on West One Hundred and Thirty-third street, north side, 260 feet west of Seventh avenue.

By George H. Scott, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. H. Schell, Esq., Referee, of eight lots, together in size 199.10 by 100, on Eleventh avenue, west side, the whole front between One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. J. Friedman, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25.5 by 85, on Eighth avenue, north-west corner of Fifty-fifth street.

By R. V. Harnett, public auction sale of the three-story brick house, (front,) three-story frame house, (rear,) with lot 25 by 100, No. 116 Macdougal street, east side, 225 feet north of Bleecker street; also, two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West Sixty-fourth street, north side, 250 feet west of Eighth avenue.

By Winans & Davies, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of a three-story brick house, with plot 78 by 150, on Fourth avenue, east side, 73 feet north of Eighteenth street.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. L. Parris, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 90 by 16 by 107 by 100 by 120 on Fordham avenue, north side, 150 feet east of Taylor street, Fordham, Twenty-fourth Ward.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, M. Ely, Esq., Referee, of one lot 19.1 by 100 on Eleventh avenue, west side, 75 feet north of Fifty-second street; also, one lot 26.6 by 114.5 on West Fifty-second street, north side, 100 feet west of Eleventh avenue; lots together form an L.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Executor's sale to close estate of James Lounsberry, deceased, of a three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and two-story brick stable with plot 50 by 200, Nos. 319 and 321 Clinton avenue, east side, extending to Hamilton street, 100 feet north of Lafayette avenue.

Wednesday, April 12.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of a three-story brick house, with lot 25 by 87.6, No. 90 Ludlow street, south side, between Delancey and Broome streets. Also, foreclosure sale by order of the Court of Common Pleas, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lease of lot 24 by 96, on Fourth street, north side, 263 feet east of Avenue B.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20.10 by 74.1, on West Thirty-fourth street, north side, 41.8 feet east of Tenth avenue.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. Thomas, Esq., Referee, of one lot 25.6 by 90, on Tenth avenue, west side, 25.6 feet south of Seventy-seventh street. Also one lot, 25 by 102, on West Seventy-seventh street, south side, 115 feet west of Tenth avenue. Also similar sale, A. H. Holmes, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 173.3 by 433 by 141.5 by 466, on Helen street, Morrisania avenue, Ella and Lewis streets, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

By B. Smythe, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James H. Fay, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 20 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Eleventh street, north side, 225 feet east of Fifth avenue. Also similar sale, W. L. Livingston, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 40.1 by 100.11 by 74.8 by 106.9, on East One Hundred and Eleventh street, north side, 245 feet east of Fifth avenue. Also similar sale, John A. Goodlett, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 15 by 80, on East Seventy-third street, north side, 18 feet west of Madison avenue.

By C. I. Carter, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot, 23.10 by 100, No. 180 Henry street, south side, between Jefferson and Clinton streets.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Hays, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18 by 75, on East One Hundred and Fifteenth street, north side, 108 feet east of Fourth avenue. Also Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. Morrell, Esq., Referee, of one lot 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Thirtieth street, north side, 155 feet east of Sixth avenue, (as widened.) Also, Receiver's sale, by order of S. H. Hurd, Esq., Receiver of the Third Avenue Savings Bank, of the following very desirable property: One four-story brick building, with lot 26 by 109, forming an L, with depth of 98.9 on Third avenue, south-west corner of Twenty-sixth street, known as the Third Avenue Bank; two-story brick stable, with lot 20 by 98.9, No. 156 East Twenty-sixth street, south side, 190 feet west of Third avenue; one four-story and basement Nova Scotia stone-front house, with lot 22 by 100, No. 969 Fifth avenue, east side, 90.10 feet north of Eighty-fifth street; four-story and basement brown-stone front house, with lot 21.6 by 75, No. 36 East Forty-ninth street, 21.6 feet east of Madison avenue; similar house with lease of lot 20 by 100, No. 38 East Forty-seventh street, west corner of Madison avenue; leased for a term of fifteen years, with the privilege of two renewals of twenty years each; ground rent $1,025 per annum. Five four-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, with lease of lots, each 20 by 100, Nos. 7, 19, 21, 23, and 25 East Forty-sixth street, north side, between Fifth and Madison avenues; leased for a term of fifteen years; ground rent for No. 7, $1,200; No. 19, $1,075, and Nos. 21, 23, and 25, $1,000 each. Two-story frame house, with two lots each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth street, south side, 250 feet west of Tenth avenue. Two-story frame house, with half acre of land, at West Mount Vernon and 80 70-100 acres of land on Union Heights, Tarrytown.

Thursday, April 13.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Executor's sale to close the estate of Emma Bernhard, deceased, of the following described property: Two-story brick house, with store, and lot 25 by 55.6, No. 225 Grand street, south side, east of Elizabeth street; five-story brick tenement building, (covering the entire lot,) with lot 25 by 100, No. 98 Forsyth street, east side, north of Grand street; three-story English basement brick house, with lot 16.8 by 98.9, No. 330 West Thirtieth street, south side, west of Eighth avenue; and a similar house, with lot 18 by 98.9, No. 314 East Twenty-third street, south side, 198 feet east of Second avenue.

By A. H. Nicolay & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John H. Post, Esq., Referee, of the valuable plot of land, 67.8 by 104 by 72.7 by 109.5, on Hague street, north-east corner of Cliff street, with one five-story and two four-story brick factories covering the same thereon, known as "Hull's Soap Factory."

By Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale by order of the Court of Common Pleas, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on West Thirty-ninth street, north side, 325 feet west of Ninth avenue.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, M. Ely, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100.11, on West One Hundred and Ninth street, north side, 250 feet west of Tenth avenue. Also, public auction sale of the two five-story English basement houses, with lots each 15.9 by 98.9, Nos. 50 and 52 West Twenty-sixth street, south side, 111.6 feet east of Sixth avenue. Also, the three-story and basement brick house, with lot 20.6 by 98.9, No. 22 East Twenty-fourth street, south side, 100 feet west of Fourth avenue.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. J. Friedman, Esq., Referee, of a plot of four lots, together in size 50 by 204.4, on East Seventy-sixth street, north side, extending through to Seventy-seventh street, 45 feet east of Madison avenue.

By George H. Scott, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16.8 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-second street, north side, 171.3 feet east of First avenue.

By William Kennelly, public auction sale of the premises Nos. 524 to 536 (inclusive) East One Hundred and Nineteenth street, south side, 373 feet east of Avenue A, comprising seven lots, each 17 by 100, and the three-story and basement brown-stone-front houses thereon.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.4, on West Sixty-sixth street, south side, 300 feet east of Tenth avenue; also, six lots, each 25 by 100.4, on West Sixty-sixth street, north side, 125 feet east of Tenth avenue; also, one lot, 25.1 by 100, on Tenth avenue, 25.1 feet south of Sixty-seventh street.

Friday, April 14.

By H. W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, of four two-story brick buildings, (front and rear,) with two lots, each 25 by 100, on Second avenue, west side, 50.5 feet north of Forty-fifth street.

By C. S. Carter, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. F. Kneeland, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100.5, on West Fifty-third street, south side, 200 feet east of Tenth avenue.

Saturday, April 15.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of one lot 27.2 by 100, on Fifth avenue, south-east corner of Seventy-seventh street.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Hays, Esq., Referee, of one lot 25.6 by 100, on Eighth avenue, west side, 25.8 feet north of Seventy-sixth street. Also, similar sale, F. C. Barlow, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 15 by 100.4, Nos. 207 and 209 East Fifty-ninth street, north side, 100 feet east of Third avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of a building and plot of land 160 by 62.9 by —— by 36.10, on East Fifty-second street, north side, 359 feet east of First avenue. Also, house, with lot 20 by 70 by —— by 66.4, on East Fifty-second street, north side, 319 feet east of First avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.11, on East Sixty-first street, 100 feet East of Fifth avenue; also at the Brooklyn Court-house, at 12 o'clock, similar sale, W. Tharp, Esq., Referee, of nine lots, each 25 by 97.10, on Ninth avenue, West side, (the entire front,) between Seventh and Eighth streets; also eleven lots, each 20 by 116, on Seventh street, South side, and eleven lots, each 20 by 116, on Eighth street, north side, 97.10 feet West of Ninth avenue.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles M. Earle, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 98.9, on West Thirty-fourth street, 300 feet West of Ninth avenue; also similar sale, same Referee, of eight lots, each 25 by 103.3 on West Fourteenth street, north-west corner of Tenth avenue; also four lots, each 25 by 103.3, on West Fifteenth Street, south side, 100 feet West of Tenth avenue; also four lots, each 25 by 206.6, on West Fourteenth street, north side, extending to Fifteenth street, 300 feet West of Tenth avenue; also four lots, each 25 by 206.6, on West Fourteenth street, north side, extending through to Fifteenth street, 500 feet West of Tenth avenue; also a plot of land 103.3 by 100, on Eleventh avenue, south-east corner of Fifteenth street.

By ——, at Carpenter's Hotel, Morrisania, at 1 o'clock, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. D. Gifford, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100, on One Hundred and Forty-third street, south side, 106.6 feet East of Alexander avenue, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

EXCHANGE SALES—SATURDAY, APRIL 8.

NEW-YORK.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

1 five-story brick tenement, with lot, No. 256 (old No.) East 15th st., n. s., 245.6 ft. e. of Avenue A, lot 25x103.3	$12,000

By James M. Miller.

1 four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, West 57th st., n. s., 89.8 ft. w. of 9th av.; lot 21.4x100.5	$17,253

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, April 7.

Delancey st., n. s., 103 ft. e. of Forsyth st., 50.2x100; John V. Brush and wife to Charles A. Rosenleaf	$35,000
Alexander av., s. w. corner 136th st., 100x200 to 135th st., 23d Ward; James Brown and wife to Thomas E. S. Dwyer	24,000
Robbins av., w. s., 200 ft. s. of Westchester Railroad st., 50x109, 23d Ward; Abby Findlay to Frederick Nagel	2,300
3d av., e. s., 25 ft. s. of Rose st., 25x87, 23d Ward; John Mehlem to William E. Devling	6,000
1st av., n. w. corner of 120th st., 50.5x100; Ann Marshall to Edmund Marshall	nom.
3d av., e. s., 75.6⅜ ft. n. of 92d st., 50.4 1-16x100; also, 142d st., s. s., 450 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x99.11; Ann Marshall to Gilbert N. Marshall and other	nom.
34th st., s. s., 319 ft. e. of 3d av., 66x98.9; A. Perry Bliven to Mary F. Blanchard	nom.
Canal st., s. s., e. of ——, 25x50; Caroline A. Hyatt and husband to Alexander R. Shepherd	5,000
104th st., s. s., 475 ft. w. of 3d av., 25x½ block; Amos M. Lyon to Chauncey H. L. Amoureux	nom.
52d st., n. s., 300 ft. e. 3d of av., 20x100.5; Johanna Nosser and husband to Elizabeth Berge	14,700
14th st., s. s., 66 ft. s. of 1st av., 28x180; Jacob Zaun to Eva Zaun	20,000
Washington av., e. s., 100 ft. s. of 166th st., 67.8x200, 23d Ward; same to same	14,000
86th st., n. s., 374 ft. e. of 1st av., 18x108.0½; Bartholomew Donovan and wife to Abram Wakeman	19,000
87th st., s. s., 170 ft. w. of Avenue A, 20x100.8; same to same	14,600
1st av., e. s., 20.3⅜ ft. s. of 25th st., 17.9⅝x61.4¾x irregular; James Combes and wife to Jacob M. Hertz	11,500
48th st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 5th av., 25x100.5; Matthew Byrnes and wife to Bertha R. Price	84,000
15th st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 7th av., 20x103.3; Bertha R. Price and husband to Matthew Byrnes	25,000
36th st., s. s., 197.7 1-5 ft. e. of 8th av., 18.4 4-5x98.9; same to same	15,100
16th st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x100.5; Jacob M. Hertz and wife to John Combes	21,000
13th st., n. s., 222 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x103.3; Mary B. Gardner and others to Anna L. Gardner	nom.
11th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Bleecker, 25x100.6x irregular; Eliza Scudder and husband to Holland Reformed Church	16,500
17th st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x92; also, 17th st., n. s., 275 feet w. of 8th av., 22x93; Alexander Young and others to James Young	nom.
16th st., s. s., 100 w. of 7th av., 12x100.3; same to Isabella Baker	4,000
120th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 1st av., 18.9x100.11; Nathaniel Terpeny to Richard H. Thorn	9,500
4th av., n. w. corner of 54th st., 125x100.5, leasehold; Andrew J. Kirwin to Henry C. Scriver	85,000
58th st., s. s., 123.4 ft. w. of 9th av., 16.8x100.5; Plowden Stevens and wife to Jacob F. Wyckoff, Trustee	nom.
58th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th av., 16.8x100.5; same to same	nom.
141st st., n. s., 206 ft. w. of Willis av., 12.6x100, 23d Ward; Robert C. Brown and wife to Agnes A. Smith	4,500
1st av., w. s., 74.1 ft. n. of 30th st., 24.8x75; William F. Reilly to Catharine Marren	nom.
2d av., e. s., 19.5 ft. n. of 44th st., 18x70; same to same	nom.
12th st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of 9th av., 50x103.1½; Samuel P. McDivitt to Mary M. Field and others	nom.
Washington av., w. s., 218.2 ft. n. of 4th st., 23d Ward, 93.2x150; Daniel Curry to W. S. Smith	nom.
56th st., n. s., 58 ft. w. of Lexington av., 50.5x16x irregular; also, 56th st., n. s., 74 ft. w. of Lexington av., 16x50.5; same to same	nom.
Chrystie st., e. s., No. 134, leasehold; B. C. Chetwood, Referee, to Beverley Livingston	1,000
Greene st., e. s., 175 ft. s. of Houston st., 25x100; Frederick W. Loew, Referee, to Hollis L. Powers	25,000

LEASES RECORDED.

2d st., No. 28, 5 years; Walter L. Reyne to George C. Fisher	$900
26th st., n. s., e. of 6th av., 5 years; Andrew S. Thorp to Patrick J. Mullany	1,600
5th av., (South,) store, 6 years; William Campbell to Charles Cools	840
6th av., s. e. corner, 110th to 111th sts., 3 years; Mary G. Pinkney to Edwin D. Lockwood	2,000
8th av., No. 103, n. w. corner 15th st., 3 years; Stephen F. Beekman to Samuel W. Day and Son	1,600

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

FOR SALE.

The granite building on the corner of Broadway and Chambers st.; the lots on Broadway are 50.11 feet.

For particulars, apply to

WILLIAM H. ADDOMS & CO.,
No. 99 Gold st.

WILLIAM CRUIKSHANK,
Astor House, Office No. 37.
FOR SALE, DESIRABLE HOUSES, CENTRALLY LOCATED.

A TWO-STORY HIGH-STOOP BRICK house, sub-cellar and all modern conveniences; garden lot adjoining; 69th st., north side, thirteenth house west of 10th av.; easy access by Elevated Railroad. Inquire of owner, ROBERT L. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st., Room No. 72.

VALUABLE INVESTMENT PROPERTY. FOR SALE—On Vesey st., between Church and Greenwich, a five-story brick store; lot 26 by 101 feet; well rented; terms easy. For full particulars apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE OR RENT, THE ELEGANT four-story, brown-stone house, No. 10 East 46th st., near 5th av., 25x60; in perfect order. Apply on premises, or to J. C. SANDERS, No. 13 Chambers st.

JOHN S. PIERCE, NO. 5 PINE ST., HAS money to loan at the lowest market rates on New-York and Brooklyn real estate. Money at six per cent. for first-class loans.

$19,500.—FOR SALE—IN 48TH ST., between 6th and 7th avs., a handsome three-story brown-stone house, 20.6x50x100. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—ON THE CROWN OF MURRAY HILL, near 5th av., a fine four-story brown-stone house, 25x60x98 9; can be bought for less than $39,000. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FIFTH AV.—$55,000, ONLY $5,000 CASH, WILL buy a gem of a house, 22x41x51, on the avenue, near 45th st. Inquire at No. 3 East 45th st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone house No. 14 West 50th st., one of the best locations in the City. Apply at No. 7 West 50th st.

BELOW COST—A FIRST-CLASS COTTAGE, ON easy terms. Apply to JAMES L. PARSHALL, Morrisania, N. Y.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—IN BROOKLYN—A THREE-STORY high-stoop brick house; eleven rooms, bath, storeroom, heater, elevated oven range, two water-closets, &c. Address R. C., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO LET—AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, EIGHT minutes' walk from landing, a double house, situated on high ground, overlooking the Bay, with two acres, with nice lawn and shade trees; good well and cistern water; twelve rooms, with cellar under the whole house; well calculated for two small families. LEVI COOK, No. 113 Broadway, Room No. 35.

THE MOST DESIRABLE AND EXTENSIVE residence, situated in the very heart of New-Haven, for sale or exchange on exceedingly favorable terms and price; one and one-half acres of ground, fine barn, hennery, gardener's house, graperies, &c. Address P. R. G., owner, Astor House, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

LARGE MANSION, FOURTEEN ROOMS—Five acres; fruit and shade trees; on Southern Railroad of Long Island, within thirty-five minutes of New-York City Hall. A. RAPELYE, No. 113 William st.

FOR SALE—AT RAVENSWOOD; SIX ACRES; with river front; large, well-built dwelling-house; with barn or stable; will be sold very low. Apply to A. V. W. VAN VECHTEN, No. 46 Pine st., New-York.

AT MORRISTOWN, MADISON, AND SUMMIT.—Elegant Residences, neat cottages, furnished and unfurnished, to let, for sale, and exchange, by J. HENRY JOHNSON & CO., Morristown, N. J.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—Farm at Throggs Neck; 55 acres fronting on Westchester Bay; buildings, fruit, &c. Apply to J. G. JENKINS, at First National Bank of Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THIRTY ACRE FARM, three miles from 36th st.; suitable for gardening, milkman, pasturing or speculators. No. 159 Bowery.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF DESIRABLE CLINTON AV. PROPERTY.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 11, 1876,
at 12 M., at the
EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK,
by order of the Executors of estate of
JAMES H. LOUNSBERY, DECEASED,

the dwelling-house, with grounds and stable, situate on the easterly side of Clinton av., about 100 feet north of Lafayette av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The main house is 41 feet 6 inches by 50 feet, three stories high, with attic, basement, and cellar. The extension is two stories high, with attic, basement, and cellar. The front is of brown-stone, with double-columned brown-stone portico, and two brown-stone bay windows.

The stable on Hamilton st. is 50 feet by 35 feet, two stories high, and faced up with Calliaburg front bricks. The entire first story is lined and finished in hard wood.

A tenement is finished in the second story.

The lot is 50 feet front and rear by 200 feet deep.

The property was designed by the late J. H. Lounsbery as a first-class residence, and in all its appointments and construction is considered to be one of the best in Brooklyn.

The location is the best on Brooklyn's handsomest avenue, and must enhance in value, as building plots on the avenue are daily becoming more scarce. The attention of gentlemen desiring to secure a first-class residence in a first-class location is specially called to this sale, as the Executors have determined to close out the property at a figure much below its actual cost.

Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for five years.

P. M. DINGEE,
CHAS. PRATT,
A. B. LOUNSBERY, } Executors.

A photo-lithograph of the buildings can be had of the Executors or Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st.

Plans of the buildings can be seen at the architect's office, No. 115 Broadway, New-York.

The house will be open for inspection from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. daily.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
RICHARD V. HARNETT will sell at auction
On WEDNESDAY, April 12, 1876,
at 12 o'clock M., at the
Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,
Under the direction of S. H. Hurd, Esq.,
Receiver of the Third Avenue Savings Bank,
pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court.
THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK BUILDING,
corner 26th st.
ALSO.

No. 969 FIFTH AVENUE.—Four-story high-stoop Nova Scotia stone house, 22x80x100 feet.

No. 36 EAST FORTY-NINTH STREET.—Four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, basement, and sub-cellar, 21.6x55x75 feet.

No. 28 EAST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET, CORNER MADISON AVENUE.—Four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x55x100.5. Leasehold.

Nos. 7, 19, 21, 23, AND 25 EAST FORTY-SIXTH STREET.—Four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses, 20x55x100.5. Leasehold.

All the above houses contain every modern improvement throughout.

No. 156 EAST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—Two-story brick stable, 20x98.9 feet.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINTH STREET.—Two lots, with two-story (Mansard roof) frame house, 20x36. Each lot 25x99.11.

TARRYTOWN.—80 70-100 acres of land on Union Heights, at Tarrytown.

WEST MOUNT VERNON.—Country seat, half acre of land, and house, 30x36 feet.

Permits to inspect houses and further information at No. 111 Broadway, basement.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE, BY ORDER OF THE SURROGATE COURT, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE EXECUTORS OF ROBERT H. PEARSON, OF LEASEHOLD PROPERTY ON BARCLAY AND WARREN STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 20, 1876, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

BARCLAY STREET, No. 29.—The five-story brown-stone-front store and lot 28x114.6 feet, leased from Columbia College, twenty-one years from May 1, 1874, with two renewals; ground rent $1,793 per annum and taxes.

WARREN STREET, No. 45.—The five-story marble-front store and lot 25x75 feet, leased from Trinity Church, twenty-one years from May 1, 1873, with two renewals; ground rent $1,500 per annum and taxes.

Terms of sale, cash.

JONATHAN EDWARDS, } Executors of
CLEMENT J. DESPARD, } Robert H. Pearson.

SUPREME COURT AUCTION SALE, WEDNESDAY next, at noon, at No. 111 Broadway, of two splendid full-size lots on and adjoining 10th av. at 77th st., between Grand Boulevard and Central Park.

SALE PEREMPTORY.

Maps at No. 4 Pine st.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR.,
Auctioneer.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

ON TUESDAY, APRIL 11, AT 11 O'CLOCK, at the private residence No. 106 West 34th st. The entire elegant parlor, bedroom, and dining-room furniture, rich carpets, best hair mattresses, and bedding, ten elegant French-plate pier, mantel, and side mirrors, large bronze figures, real bronze clocks and ornaments, fine oil-paintings, superb grand piano, fine tone; Gorham plated ware, cut glass, decorated China dinner set, &c., making a large and rich assortment.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 31 EAST 28TH ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the three-story brick house and lot No. 31 East 28th st., north side, between 4th and Madison avs., late the residence of Judge Elbert Herring, deceased, lot 25 by 98.9. Seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

W. N. GRISWOLD'S
REAL ESTATE AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
NO. 744 BROADWAY.

TO LET—The fine house No. 202 West 43d st., two doors west of Broadway; three-story high-stoop; all modern improvements, and in perfect order; will be rented very low.

TO LET—The house No. 48 Clinton place; three-story high-stoop; newly painted; all modern improvements; in good order.

TO LET—House No. 19 Washington place; three-story, large attic; bath and water closet on every floor; newly painted and papered throughout; very convenient to Broadway.

TO LET—The store-basement No. 25 Clinton place; will be ready for occupancy on the 15th inst.

TO LET—The iron building No. 734 Broadway, store and basement, 25x135, four lofts, hatchways inclosed in glass and iron, patent heating apparatus, &c.

TO LET—House No. 39 East 10th st., three-story high-stoop brick, containing eighteen rooms, all in good order.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—House No. 109 East 16th st., near 4th av.; four-story high-stoop brown-stone, all modern improvements, in perfect order. Rent moderate.

TO LET—Building No. 770 Broadway, corner of 9th st.; upper part has been used for many years as a restaurant; has a fine large store and basement. Price to suit the times.

TO LET—A fine stable on Washington alley, in rear of No. 9 Washington place, first-class in every respect; stalls for four horses.

EAST SIDE FRENCH FLATS, HEATED THROUGHOUT WITH STEAM.—The EASTMINSTER APARTMENT HOUSE, Beekman Hill, 228 and 230 East 50th st., between 2d and 3d avs., will be open for tenants on 1st May. Eight flats of seven rooms each, besides bath-room and trunk-room; also offices for a physician; steam-heated throughout, high ceilings, large, well-lighted rooms, private halls and servants' stairs; windows on main hall and stairs and in all rooms facing west and south. Rents range from $70 to $55 per month. Apply to janitor at building, or A. B. OGDEN, No. 409 East 53d st.

TO LET—IN ROSEVILLE, N. J., A VERY DESIRABLE residence containing twelve rooms; all modern conveniences; about two acres of land handsomely laid out with shade, fruit trees, shrubbery, &c.; location unsurpassed, being 180 feet above tide-water, and in the immediate vicinity of depot, churches, schools, and stores; forty-three minutes from New-York by Morris and Essex Railroad. Apply to JOHN D. TOPPIN, Orange st., corner of Roseville av., Roseville, (Newark,) N. J.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN 38TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.

A Very Desirable High-stoop

brown-stone house, recently put in thorough repair, is offered to a private family at a moderate rent. Apply to S. V. R. CRUGER, No. 182 Grand st., or No. 39 Wall st., Room No. 13, from 1 to 2 o'clock.

UNION SQUARE.—TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS building No. 35 East 17th st., with or without the stable in rear; this building has a fine frontage of 44 feet on Union square, is well lighted, and in every respect one of the most desirable locations in the City; terms reasonable to a good tenant. Apply to

T. E. LYON,
At Arnold, Constable & Co.'s,
Broadway and 19th st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT—$2,500: FIVE ELEGANT FOUR-story brown-stone residences; portico fronts; cabinet trim on three stories; 71 feet deep; five superb mirrors on parlor floor; butler's pantry and dining-room on same. $1,200—Three four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses, ash and black-walnut trim on two floors.

KINGMAN F. PAGE,
No. 21 East 60th st., and Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.

HANDSOME HOUSES—FURNACE, GAS, water, ten rooms, all improvements, and half an acre, near depot; rent, $325; large houses, $500. Also, a beautiful furnished house, all improvements, fine location. Send your address and I will call. Apply at Woglom's book store, No. 230 Greenwich st., near Barclay, or to ROBT. PEELE, BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AT CHESTNUT Ridge, Bergen County, N. J., two and a half story house, containing nine rooms, attic and cellar, all improvements, together with one acre of land; arrangements can be made for stabling. For particulars address MARK DEWSNAP, as above, or Central Wire Works, No. 18 New Church st., New-York.

TO RENT—ON NORTH BROADWAY, YONKERS, a commodious house, well furnished; all modern improvements; abundance of water; ample lawn and garden; horses, carriages, coachman, &c.; possession May 1, for six months or one year. For permits apply to FARRINGTON & ROCKWELL, No. 1 Getty House, Yonkers, N. Y.

NYACK, N. Y.—TO LET, UNFURNISHED, THE residence of the late Hugh Maxwell; house has fifteen rooms and modern improvements; stable, carriage-house, and other outbuildings; lawn, garden, fruit and shade trees in abundance; rent, $1,000 per annum. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT ELIZABETH TO RENT from May 1; convenient to depot and in the highest part of the city; nine rooms, with bath-room and laundry; house 38x40; lot 75x150, with use of adjoining lot, until sold; garden with fruit of all kinds. Address ELIZABETH, Box No. 5,573 New-York P. O.

$1,500.—TO LET.—THE FINE THREE-story brown-stone house No. 136 West 47th st., between 6th av. and Broadway; splendid location; or will sell for $18,000, and leave $13,000 on mortgage for five years. Apply to WILLIAM KENNELLY, No. 6 Pine st.

TO RENT—HANDSOME PLACE NEAR PLEASANT Valley, on west shore of the Hudson, opposite Manhattanville; twelve acres, large house, outbuildings, lawn, garden, shade, &c.; rent cheap to good tenant. Apply at No. 23 Thomas st., office G. K. Sheridan.

TO LET—A HANDSOME AND COMPLETELY FURnished four-story high-stoop brown-stone corner house for six months or longer; rent will be low to a desirable party. Apply on the premises, No. 135 East 36th st., corner of Lexington av.

A THREE-STORY AND ATTIC HIGH-stoop brick house, within three blocks of Union square; house and furniture in perfect order; occupied by owner. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th av., near 12th st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FURNISHED, ON THE banks of the Hudson, to a private family only, for three years, an elegant residence, with ten acres, thirty-five minutes from 42d and 30th sts. Apply to WM. N. CLARK, No. 170 William st.

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, CLOSE TO MADIson av. and about 59th st., on high ground, full-sized four-story house, in complete order, to rent to a private family at a low rent. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT AND NICELY-FURNISHED residence, "INTERLAKEN," Lenox, Mass., will be rented for the season or for a term of years; also, a stylish carriage team and coachman, if wanted. Address the owner, A. COMSTOCK, Lenox.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—A HANDSOME FOUR-story stone-front house, 25 feet wide, in East 18th st. Rent, to a private family, $2,500 per annum. It is handsomely and fully furnished. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH BEACH, AND SEA BRIGHT.—Furnished cottages to rent; also, houses, building sites, and acre plots for sale. Printed catalogues and full particulars from F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

A LARGE LIST OF DESIRABLE THREE and four-story houses in the vicinity of my office at reduced rates. J. W. STEVENS, Broadway and 52d st.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A SMALL house and lot, situated at No. 443 West 45th st. Apply to OWNER, No. 1,424 Broadway, between 40th and 41st sts.

NO. 60 WEST 45TH ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Brown-stone house to let, unfurnished. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or GOODALE, No. 5 West 23d st.

ORANGE, N. J.—THIS VICINITY SPECIALTY.—Rents, fully furnished, 39 residences; excellent neighborhoods; perfect health; for season or year. HAMILTON & WALLIS, 30 Pine st.

SUMMIT, N. J.—TO LET, SEVERAL HOUSES near station, eight, ten, twelve, and fourteen rooms, with all modern improvements; rent to suit the times. Inquire at the railroad station for J. or D. W. BONNEL.

TO LET—THE PROPERTY NO. 201 SOUTH ST., a three-story building near Catharine slip. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 PINE ST.

TO LET—LARGE MANSION, FOURTEEN ROOMS, five acres of well-fruited and shade trees, stable, &c., on Long Island, thirty-five minutes from New-York City Hall. A. RAPELYE, No. 113 William st.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT, THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone house No. 10 East 86th st.; house commands a lovely view of the Central Park. Apply to E. N. TAILER, No. 47 Walker st.

TO LEASE—ONE TO FIVE YEARS, THE ELEGANT new houses Nos. 463, 465, 467, and 469 5th av.; rent very moderate. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. No. 3 Pine st.

NO. 9 WASHINGTON PLACE, NEAR BROADway—Three-story brick, basement and attic, 25x55, besides laundry. Apply on the premises.

TO LET.—FLATS AT NOS. 564 AND 570 LEXINGton av. Inquire of owner, ROBERT L. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st., Room No. 72.

TO LET—NO. 607 5TH AV. APPLY TO W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway, or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET.—FIRST FLOOR NO. 190 WEST HOUSton st.; inquire in the corner.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES
TO LET
IN THE
DREXEL BUILDING,
Broad and Wall sts.
RENTS MODERATE.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants. Apply to

GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET OR LEASE,
THE OFFICES
Now Occupied by the
NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY CO.,
NO. 52 BROADWAY,
EXTENDING THROUGH TO NEW ST.
WELL SUITED FOR A
LARGE CORPORATION,
Having very capacious Burglar and Fire-proof Safes.
ALSO, OTHER DESIRABLE OFFICES IN SAME
BUILDING.
APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

TO LAWYERS.

Two very desirable suites of offices to let, in building No. 24 Park place and No. 19 Barclay st.; steam elevator; splendid light and ventilation.

RENT VERY LOW.

These are the cheapest offices in the vicinity of the Court House. Apply to the Janitor.

ASTOR HOUSE.
OFFICES
TO LET
At Low Prices.

STORES TO LET.—NO. 309 GREENWICH ST., and No. 313 Greenwich, corner Reade st.; lofts of nine-story building, with thirty-two feet entrance, (basement, first and second stories and vault,) on Reade st. Apply to R. L. & A. STEWART, No. 169 Chambers st.

A STORE ON SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF 2d av. and 33d st., for many years a fish store; the store and house No. 2,264 3d av., for many years a butcher's store; also, No. 2,276 3d av. Inquire of owner, Robert L. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st., Room 72.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Two stores on Astor place side; also desirable offices on second and third stories, all having steam heat. Apply to Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

TO LET—THE THIRD LOFT OF THE BUILDING No. 18 4th av., for business or storage purposes; entrance through the store. Apply as above to W. L. CONKLIN & SON.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 42 BARCLAY ST., BEtween Church and Greenwich sts. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 PINE ST.

A PROMINENT CORNER STORE TO LET—No. 30 Vesey st., corner Church st., 25x75; reasonable rent to a good tenant. Apply at No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, RUNNING night and day; floors 50x90; good light; suitable for printers. J. H. HALLENBECK, No. 39 Park row, Room No. 18.

EIGHTH AV., BETWEEN 33D AND 34TH sts.—Several fine stores to let at reduced rents. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

BASEMENT.—A LARGE BASEMENT IN NO. 46 Broad st.; also No. 46 New st.; suitable for wine merchants. ROBERT T. MEEKS, No. 46 Broad st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, or more if required, in a private family, in the immediate neighborhood of St Cloud and Rossmore Hotels, and within five minutes' walk of Elevated Railroad and Grand Central depot; the house is in splendid order, just painted, with bath-room, water-closets, &c. Address D. A. D., Box No. 173 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS, RESIDING in their own house, near 37th st., Madison and Park avs., would rent to a gentleman a large, elegant room on second floor, front, with bath and dressing-rooms; table and appointments of the best; references exchanged. Address C. H. Hurd, Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A PRIVATE AMERICAN FAMILY WILL let a large, pleasant, nicely-furnished room on second floor, or suite of rooms, with excellent board, to gentleman and wife or gentlemen; terms very reasonable; references. No. 244 West 25th st.

BATH HOTEL, NOS. 39 AND 41 WEST 26th st., New-York.—Nice rooms and excellent board in first-class location, including Turkish and electric baths, at prices less than at other first-class hotels for board and room only.

FIFTH AV., NO. 140, CORNER 19TH ST.—Elegant parlor suite, connecting rooms; private bath; with or without private table, in this well-known, well-lighted, and commodious establishment; references.

HAVING LEASED HOUSE NO. 7 GRAMERCY Park, I will have delightful rooms, with or without board. Apply at No. 35 East 21st st., between 10 and 3.

NO. 54 WEST 24TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—Rooms on second floor for families; single rooms for gentlemen, with board; terms reasonable; best references; house kept by a Southern lady.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW NICE rooms in a private family, with good board; location near Washington Park. Address E. F. G., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with board, en suite or singly; private table if desired; references exchanged. Nos. 106 and 108 East 23d st.

NO. 44 WEST 25TH ST.—TWO HANDSOME front rooms, with board, to let to a permanent party willing to pay a fair price for superior accommodations; reference given and required.

A NEWLY FURNISHED HALL BEDROOM with large closet, for a single gentleman, in a strictly private family, with or without board. Address E. G. T., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 67, BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—To let, on or before the 15th of April, a very handsome second floor, in a first-class family, house serving private tables only.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER WILL rent parlor and three bedrooms, together or separately, with or without private table, or with or without board.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, with or without board; permanent or transient; dining-room parlor floor; no May moving; arrangements made for Summer.

A BACK PARLOR WITH PLENTY OF closet room, to let to two persons; private family and home comforts; good table. No. 58 West Washington place.

TWENTY-FIRST ST., NO. 157 WEST.—Second and third floors, to let singly or en suite, with board; terms moderate; home comforts; references.

FIFTH AND SIXTH AVENUES.—SECOND floor front rooms; other rooms pleasant for gentlemen at moderate terms in a first-class house, with good board; references. No. 48 West 15th st.

NO. 25 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Desirable rooms, single or en suite, on second and third floors, with board; house first class; location unexceptionable.

NO. 38 EAST 22D ST.—ROOMS, WITH FIRST-class board, for summer or by the year, to gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 19 WEST 26TH ST.—SUMMER BOARD AT reduced prices; elegantly-furnished rooms, en suite or separately; private table if desired. F. LACHENMEYER.

MRS. E. F. PITKIN, NOS. 432 AND 434 Madison av., offers from May 1 a corner parlor floor, private bath, &c.; also, an entire third floor, with first-class board; family tables.

NO. 112 WEST 38TH ST.—TWO FRONT rooms on third floor to let, with board; terms moderate.

NO. 53 WEST 33D ST., BETWEEN 5TH AV. AND BROADWAY.—Large room on third floor, newly furnished; first-class table; references.

NO. 41 WEST 35TH ST.—HAVING CHANGED hands, desirable rooms are now offered, with board, for families or gentlemen.

NO. 13 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN FIFTH AND Madison avs.—Very elegant rooms to let, en suite or singly, with or without private table; references.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—SECOND AND THIRD floors, en suite or separately; board or private table.

ONE ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS AND ONE single room, with board. No. 43 West 22d st.; family occupying their own house. Reference.

NO. 4 WEST 29TH ST.—WITH BOARD, HANDsome back parlor, with private bath; also, large room on fourth floor front.

NO. 43 EAST 9TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND UNIVERSITY PLACE.—Furnished rooms, floors, or single rooms, with board. Do not move.

TWENTY-SECOND ST., NO. 33 WEST.—Desirable rooms to let, with board; second floor, front; southern exposure; Summer prices; no moving.

FIFTH AV., NO. 21.—DESIRABLE ROOMS TO let, with board, singly or en suite; also, single rooms for gentlemen; references.

ONE SUITE OF ROOMS TO RENT, WITH board, together or separately, at No. 29 West 17th st.; references required.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—VERY DESIRABLE suites of rooms, newly furnished, with or without board; moderate terms for the Summer.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—A DESIRABLE HALL room, (third story,) with board, to a gentleman; references.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with board; references exchanged. No. 118 West 45th st.

NO. 15 WEST 11TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Elegantly-furnished rooms, with superior board; first-class accommodations; reference.

NO. 42 WEST 19TH ST.—PLEASANT SECOND story rooms to rent, with first-class board, to two gentlemen and their wives. References.

FIFTH AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12th sts., spacious suites of apartments on first and third floors, with or without private table.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—LARGE ROOM AND hall room, with board; best references given and required.

NO. 34 EAST 20TH ST.—A SUITE OF ROOMS, handsomely furnished, to let to gentlemen only, without board; also, single rooms; reference.

61 WEST 17TH ST.—TWO CONNECTING SECond-story rooms, with board, to parties desiring refined home.

NO. 18 EAST 32D ST.—ELEGANT SUITES will be vacated in a few days; house and table first-class; also, single rooms; reference.

NO. 55 WEST 28TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, en suite or singly, with board; also, hall rooms; references.

MRS. EATON'S,
Nos. 12 and 14 5th av.; parlor and two bedrooms, second floor, front; private table, if desired.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH ST., FIRST HOUSE from 5th av.—A large, handsomely-furnished suite of apartments, with private table.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—SUPERIOR SUITE OF apartments; private table if desired; room for gentleman.

ELEGANT SECOND FLOOR, COMPLETE, to let, with or without private table, at No. 27 West 39th st.

NO. 31 MADISON AV.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 24 WEST 30TH ST.—A LARGE ROOM, with good board; references.

NO. 23 EAST 46TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with or without board; references exchanged.

NO. 46 WEST 32D ST.—ONE LARGE FRONT room, suitable for two persons, to let, with board.

NO. 31 WEST 18TH ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms in first-class house, with board; references.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with first-class board. No. 127 West 21st st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A LADY and four grown children, in Pennsylvania or Vermont preferred; must be within twelve hours ride of New-York City; terms moderate. Address, with full particulars, C. Y., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—BOARD for the Summer; house open 1st May. James G. Roe.

HOTELS.

RICHLY FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE and suites, Grand Union Hotel, 4th av. and 41st st.; dining-rooms supplied with the best the markets can furnish; prices moderate. G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, Managers.

LELANDS' STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADway, 28th and 29th sts., New-York City, has all modern improvements; near theatres and depots; rooms, with board, $4 per day. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.

HOTEL, RUTHERFURD PARK.—THIRTY-five minutes from New-York; thirty rooms; new and complete; for rent or sale. R. K. STEWART, No. 81 Cedar st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—IN THE VICINITY OF THE HUDSON, above Dobb's Ferry, for the season, a furnished house with eight or nine sleeping-rooms, stable, garden, &c.; rent not to exceed $700. Address, with full particulars, HOUSEHOLDER, Box No. 13 6 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE IN BROOKLYN, A small two-story basement brick house; good location; $4,500 to $5,000 cash. Address, with full particulars, CASH, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. TITIENS.
THE STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, April 10, at 8 o'clock.
GRAND GALA NIGHT.
Farewell benefit of
Mlle. THERESA TITIENS,
Prior to her departure for Europe on Saturday, April 15, in steam-ship Germanic.
Joint appearance of
TITIENS and PAPPENHEIM.
Mlle. THERESA TITIENS in
ITALIAN,
ENGLISH, and
GERMAN OPERA.

Mme. ARABELLA GODDARD, the greatest living English Pianiste, has kindly consented to perform on this occasion.

1. SEMIRAMIDE, (in Italian,) Rossini.
Overture....Grand Orchestra
Aria—Eccomi in Babylonia....Miss Antonia Henne
Scena ed Aria—Bel Raggio....Mlle. THERESA TITIENS
2. Concerto for piano and orchestra....W. G. Cusins
(First time in America)
Mme. ARABELLA GODDARD.
3. Oberon, (in English)....Weber
Overture....Grand Orchestra
Aria—"Ocean, thou Mighty Monster"
Mlle. THERESA TITIENS
4. Fourth act of "La Traviata"....Verdi
VIOLETTA....Mme. EUGENIE PAPPENHEIM
Alfredo Germont....Mr. Tom Karl
Giorgio Germont....Signor Tagliapietra
5. SECOND ACT OF FIDELIO, (in German,)..Beethoven
Grand Overture, "Leonore," op. 72...Grand Orchestra
LEONORE....Mlle. THERESA TITIENS
Messrs. Fritsch, Preusser, Weinlich, &c.
INCREASED ORCHESTRA.
Musical Directors and Conductors,
MAX MARETZEK and G. CARLBERG.

Seats can now be secured at Academy of Music and at No. 114 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Each lady will be presented, as a souvenir, with an imperial photograph of Mlle. Theresa Titiens by Mora.

MLLE. ANNA DE BELOCCA.
Messrs. Strakosch have the honor to announce that
Mlle. ANNA DE BELOCCA
has arrived from Europe, and will make her first appearance in America as ROSINA, in the
BARBER OF SEVILLE,
On EASTER MONDAY, April 17,
At the Academy of Music, 14th st.
The sale of tickets for the first appearance of
ANNA DE BELOCCA
Will commence at the Academy of Music
THURSDAY, APRIL 13.

NATIONAL
ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
23D ST. AND 4TH AV. THE FIFTY-FIRST GRAND
ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS NOW OPEN,
DAY AND EVENING.
ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

PARK THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 22D ST.
NINTH WEEK.
56TH TO 62D PERFORMANCE.
EVENING AT 8. SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
Mr. G. F. ROWE'S Humorous Comedy of
BRASS,
with Rose Wood, Rose Lisle, Marie Louise, Mrs. Brutone, Lewis Morrison, J. C. Padgett, C. Norris, W. J. Cogswell, Frank Langley, C. Searle, J. W. Brutone, J. P. Cooke, C. Rosene, and Mr. Geo. Fawcett Rowe in his original creation of Waifton Stray. ("See this Ring!") Box office open 8 to 4. Prices, $1 50, $1, and 50 cents.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE in their splendidly successful drama,
THE MIGHTY DOLLAR,
with a great cast and new and elegant scenery.
MATINEE on SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.

PARISIAN VARIETIES. 16th st. & Broadway.
Evenings at 8 o'clock. Matinées Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 2 o'clock.
Sensational, Spicy, Voluptuous, and Artistic.
Without a rival in New-York.
Everybody says so. | Everybody goes there.
Bel Muah. | Great Elviro. | Beautiful Zitella. | Peerless Western. | Charming Richmond | Famous Duclos.
Fifteen New Sensational Tableaux.
Amazon March. | Belles of Washington.
An Army of Beauties. | Avalanche of Attractions.

EAGLE THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 33D ST.
MR. JOSH HART....Sole Proprietor and Manager.
By request the very laughable burlesque of
DID SHE GO
OR WAS SHE LED—ASTRAY?
Richmond and Wild's hit of the season,
MODERN SCHOOL OF ACTING.
MODERN SCHOOL OF ACTING.
The entire Company in new acts.
Matinées WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
Mr. MATT MORGAN....Manager
POPULAR SUCCESS.
NEW PIECES. NEW ATTRACTIONS.
Reappearance of ADMIRAL DOT,
The smallest and funniest artist in the world.
Miss MINNIE PALMER.
Every Evening, Wednesday and Saturday Matinées.
SARAH'S YOUNG MAN. THE LITTLE REBEL.
BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
THIS DAY.
EVENING AT 8. GEO. FRANCE, and E. H. LAY, with trained Dogs, BRUNO and DON CÆSAR in WIDE AWAKE. | Matinée at 2. WALTER BENN and JACQUELINE, in the great sensation MAGGIE, THE CHARITY CHILD.

CHICKERING HALL.
Lecture in aid of the Women's Centennial Union, by BRET HARTE, on
"THE ARGONAUTS OF '49,"
TUESDAY EVENING, April 11, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets $1, at Schuberth's, Chickering Hall, Mitchell & Seixas', and Randolph's.

THE EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE Society of the "PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL" in the City of New-York, will be held at the hospital on 70th st., between Madison and 4th avs., on WEDNESDAY, 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.
HENRY M. TABER, Recording Secretary.
New-York, April 6, 1876.

GRAND BALL OF 1876.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, APRIL 25.
Boxes and tickets may be had on application at Chickering Hall from 2 to 5 o'clock daily.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
Closed this week for rehearsal of the forthcoming pantomime, THE ORIGINAL HUMPTY DUMPTY, to be produced on EASTER MONDAY, with everything new. Box-book now open.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE (NO children) a first-class second floor, with board, with a private family, (no children,) situated between Lexington and 6th avs. and 14th and 62d sts.; price not over $150 per month; no boarding-house keepers need apply; best reference given and required. Box No. 20 City Post Office.

A GENTLEMAN, WITH TWO DAUGHTERS, (young ladies,) desires rooms and board in a private family, or where there are few other boarders, above 23d st., Madison and 6th avs. Address COMFORT, Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, FRONT PARLOR and bedroom on second floor, (location, 14th to 23d st., and 4th to 6th av.,) with board. Address, with full particulars, Post Office Box No. 5,688; references given and required.

WANTED.—BY A GENTLEMAN ONE LARGE room and bedroom, with breakfast only, with a strictly private family; no other boarders; location between 6th and 4th avs., 26th and 42d sts. Address H., Post Office Box No. 2,753. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF ROOMS, CONSISTING OF parlor and extension, well calculated for a physician, in a private dwelling, (furnished,) at No. 121 Lexington av. Can be seen on application at the above number.

AT NO. 19 WEST 30TH ST.—A HALL ROOM on the fourth floor, without board; also, in a few days, a handsome suite on the third floor for gentlemen of refinement only.

TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD, FROM MAY 1, A handsomely furnished suite of rooms on parlor floor; large closets, bath, &c.; references exchanged. No. 54 West 23d st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 224.—DESIRABLE ROOMS FOR physician's office; also other rooms, singly or en suite; references.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PARK.—MRS. J. CURTIS will have rooms on second and third floors in April.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, without board, near Broadway and 5th av.

FINE ARTS.

ART.

NOW ON
FREE EXHIBITION,
DAY AND EVENING,
AT THE
KURTZ ART GALLERY,
NO. 6 EAST 23D ST.
ELEGANT COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION ON
WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 12,
AT 8 O'CLOCK.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
EIGHTEENTH WEEK OF PIQUE!

The *Daily Times* says: "'PIQUE' attracts powerfully and steadily. * * * Everybody ought to see it. The oftener it is seen the more certainly it will be set down as a very remarkable play. * * * If anything could deepen our sympathy for the Ross family it would be the thoughts suggested by the powerful and deeply impressive performance of Miss DAVENPORT." PIQUE! EVERY NIGHT.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

PIQUE!
AUGUSTIN DALY'S GREAT PLAY OF TO-DAY.
EVERY NIGHT 7:45. MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY 1:30.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
128th to 136th time of PIQUE.

The great cast of PIQUE remains intact, and every night and Saturday matinee may be seen Miss Fanny Davenport, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Harkins, Mr. Davidge, Mr. Hardenberg, Mr. Barrymore, Mrs. Drew, Miss Sydney Cowell, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss May Nunez, Miss Kate Holland, and Mr. John Brougham in their original parts. PIQUE! MATINEE SATURDAY.

The *Herald* says: "'PIQUE' has drawn the largest houses on record during Lent. That fact alone sufficiently indicates the popularity of this effective drama."

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
EVERY NIGHT 7:45. Order carriages for 11 o'clock.

PIQUE!
*,*Seats may be secured for two weeks ahead. *,*The 150th performance will be celebrated FRIDAY, April 28.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
PIQUE EASTER MATINEES.

Mr. DALY begs to state that NO MATINEE of PIQUE will be given on WEDNESDAY of this week. The EXTRA MATINEES will be RESUMED, however, EASTER WEEK, when THREE HOLIDAY Matinees will be given, viz: On MONDAY, April 17; WEDNESDAY, April 19, and SATURDAY, April 22. PIQUE! THREE EASTER MATINEES.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor....Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager....Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8. Over at 10:55.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF SARDOU'S NEW PLAY, adapted for this Theatre by Mr. John Parselle. FERREOL is the most exquisite drama, which combines all that constitutes the excellence of a drama, ever exhibited in an American theatre by an American company.—*Evening Mail.*

FERREOL. Characters by Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Frederic Robinson, Stuart Robson, J. B. Stoddart, John Parselle, Thomas E. Morris, H. W. Montgomery, Claude Burroughs, W. H. Wilder, L. Thompson, A. Becks, W. S. Quigley, F. E. Lamb, G. S. Collins, and Misses Kate Claxton, Ida Vernon, Marie Wilkins, Roberta Norwood, Maude Harrison, Ida Jeffreys, and Augusta Raymond.

SATURDAY, April 15, FOURTH MATINEE of FERREOL.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 20,
BENEFIT OF STUART ROBSON.
MARRIED LIFE. LONG STRIKE.
THE NEW HAMLET. Seats now ready.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
MONDAY and TUESDAY, APRIL 10 and 11.
Positively last nights of the great LEGITIMATE and STANDARD PROGRAMME, consisting of the beautiful petite drama entitled
TEARS, IDLE TEARS,
and Sheridan's brilliant comedy of
THE RIVALS.
The casts of these plays will include Messrs. H. J. MONTAGUE, JOHN GILBERT, HARRY BECKETT, W. R. FLOYD, C. A. STEVENSON, J. W. CARROLL, E. M. HOLLAND, J. W. SHANNON, C. E. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Mme. PONISI, Miss IONE BURKE, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss KATE BARTLETT, Miss E. THORNTON, and ALLIE DORRINGTON.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 12, will be produced, after weeks of the most elaborate preparation,
A NEW COMEDY DRAMA
of powerful interest and original construction, in 4 acts, written expressly for this Theatre, by Messrs. A. C. Wheeler and J. Steele Mackaye, with ENTIRELY NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, by Messrs. Matt Morgan, and J. Clare, and A CAST OF GREAT STRENGTH, including Mr. LESTER WALLACK and the principal members of the Company.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. RE-OPENING.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
HENRY V.
with the distinguished player,
GEORGE RIGNOLD.
GRAND PROCESSIONS AND TABLEAUX.
Box office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

THEATRE COMIQUE. NO. 514 BROADWAY.
M. CAMPBELL....Manager
MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING at 8.
Wednesday and Saturday Matinee at 2.
Mlle. URBAN and her sensational Parisian Dancers, thirty beautiful young ladies.
Mlle. CORA LAURENT'S Female Minstrels, and our Mammoth Company in a new and varied programme.
Box office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

STEINWAY HALL. THEO. THOMAS.
EXTRA GRAND THEO. THOMAS CONCERT,
EASTER MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 17.
SOLOISTS,
Miss ANNA DRASDIL, Contralto. Mr. S. B. MILLS, Pianist.
Admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 extra.
Obtained at Steinway Hall, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Schuberth's, No. 23 Union square; Prescott House, No. 531 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Opera-house Broadway and 29th st.
Historic Medea.
Crime and Justice. Innocence.
Carter's Dog.
Seats secured. Matinée Saturday at 2.

LECTURES.

The Only Lecture this Season
BY
Geo. William Curtis,
AT
CHICKERING HALL,
THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 13.
AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.
SUBJECT: "WOMEN IN THE OLD TIME AND THE NEW."

TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR, at the Fifth Avenue and Windsor Hotels, at Carleton's book-store, and at the door on the evening of the Lecture.

EAST SIDE COURSE OF LECTURES,
At the
ALLEN STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Allen st., near Houston st.
Admission to each lecture, 25 cents.
Doors open 7:15. Lectures begin at 7:45.

1. Tuesday, April 11, London, "The Metropolis of the World." (Illustrated); Rev. Chas. E. Robinson, D. D. 2. Thursday, April 13, Paris, "The Beautiful City," (Illustrated); Rev. Chas. S. Robinson, D. D. 3. Tuesday, April 18, "Trifles;" Rev. Chas. F. Deems, D. D. 4. Thursday, April 20, "The Power of Superstition;" Rev. Geo. H. Hepworth. 5. Thursday, April 27, "Incidents, grave, tender and ludicrous, of a twenty-five years' ministry;" Rev. J. Hyatt Smith.

MUSICAL.

A SPECIAL OFFER FOR THIS MONTH.—A fine assortment of first-class Pianos, as they only need to be seen to be appreciated. The largest inducement ever offered in this City to those desiring to get an excellent piano at moderate price. Terms very reasonable. Every piano fully warranted. For further particulars call at HAINES BROTHERS' manufactory, Nos. 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, and 372 2d av., corner 21st st.

A GENTLEMAN OF ACKNOWLEDGED ability as solo and Church Organist, and as conductor of quartet and chorus choirs, who has been in the position of organist and choir master in a prominent Episcopal Church for a number of years, desires an engagement from May 1; can furnish singers if desired. Address ORGANIST, care of Messrs. Jno. F. Stratton & Co., No. 55 Maiden Lane, where the advertiser may be seen on Wednesday and Friday from 2 to 3 P. M.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL SELL THEIR elegant four round Windrow pianoforte, made to order, used but a few months; cost $1,000, for $300, including stool, cover, and music cabinet, cost $100. Also parlor and bedroom furniture. Call at private residence No. 120 West 23d st., near 6th av.

WATERS' CELEBRATED CONCERTO ORGANS cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition; prices extremely low; instruments rented until paid for. HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway.

TWENTY-FIVE SECOND-HAND PIANOS and ORGANS at great bargains for cash or installments; also, for rent until rent pays the price, as per contract. HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BANK BOOK NO. 11,262 ON YONKERS Savings Bank. Finder please return to owner, No. 537 6th av.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

A LONG-LIVED SWINDLE IN FIVE DIFFERENT SHAPES—THE PROPERTY OF THE "COMPANY" EXEMPT FROM TAXATION AND ASSESSMENT—A BILL TO PUT A STOP TO IT.

Most people will remember the flaming advertisements by which public attention was last year drawn to a nondescript sort of corporation, called "The Industrial Exhibition Company," and to the fact that its "bonds" were selling by a species of lottery arrangement. What this scheme was no one seemed precisely to understand; but it was sufficiently in the nature of gambling to make it doubtful whether it was not obnoxious to the laws prohibiting lotteries and other games of chance. A firm of so-called brokers had the scheme in charge, but apparently it did not work well; for a few months ago the advertisements suddenly disappeared, and the principals to the concern appeared in the courts as litigants. Mutual accusations of fraud and wrongful conversion of moneys were the subject matter of reams of affidavits, and there the matter seems to have ended. The fact of the existence of the Industrial Exhibition Company, or that its promoters once appeared at the Legislature with an impudent demand for an act to compel the City to give them the modest sum of $2,500,000, have probably been generally forgotten, but a bill just introduced into the Assembly by Mr. Strahan, revives public interest in this corporation.

"The Industrial Exhibition Company" was incorporated by an act passed in April, 1870. Though the names of Messrs. Edward and Robert McMurdy appear in the list of corporators, there was nothing in the bill beyond this to excite suspicion. It appears to have been the plan of whoever had the project in charge to start an Industrial Exhibition on the same plan as that of the well-known Crystal Palace, near London. The buildings were to be erected up town, on a piece of ground of the area of eight blocks, extending from Third avenue to Fourth, and from Ninety-eighth to One Hundred and Second street. There are no unusual powers granted in this incorporating act, and as there was much talk some years ago about the advantages of having a New-York Crystal Palace, its promoters evidently supposed that the company would have no difficulty in raising the necessary funds.

Perhaps the appearance of the McMurdys in it made capitalists shy of the scheme, for the funds did not come in; so two years after the company reappeared at Albany, asking for an amended act, which they obtained. It was passed May 14, 1872. This act so modified the original act as not only to give the company the right to purchase real estate anywhere in the State, but exempted all it owned or might own from taxation and assessment for five years. Not a single obligation was imposed on the corporation in return for this direct gift of thousands of dollars of the City's money.

Even with this advantage the McMurdys could not get their scheme to float. Their reputation was sufficient to kill anything, and so being unable to obtain any money from individuals they determined on another and more audacious dash on the Treasury of the City. Early in the session of 1873 they again made their appearance at Albany, well equipped for the contemplated raid. They had large pictures, highly colored and nicely framed, of an imaginary exhibition, with imaginary ground plans, elevations, sections, &c., and these they obtained leave to hang in the lobby of the Assembly Chamber, which certainly was the most appropriate place for them. They had their pockets stuffed with stocks and bonds of the Industrial Exhibition Company, which were freely distributed in the place where the pictures hung; and they also distributed other paper of more value. The way being prepared, the second amendatory bill was introduced. Its provisions were simple. It provided that the City should lend the company $2,500,000 in return for a mortgage on its property, worth perhaps about a quarter of that sum. There was a long and bitter fight over this shameless job, for the support of which every purchasable vote in the Assembly was secured. But Gov. Dix intimated that he would not sign such a bill, and the McMurdys, who were every day haunting the Assembly Chamber, modified their impudent demand so as to give the Board of Aldermen the power to grant the loan. In this shape the bill passed; but such an outcry was raised in the City that the Aldermen did not dare to countenance the scheme.

After this defeat the McMurdys seem to have abandoned any hope of plundering the public by direct methods. They therefore turned their company into a gigantic lottery job, and to do it went up to Albany once more, with a third amendatory bill. It repealed the bill last passed, which was useless to them; and all restrictions on the use of any moneys, stock, or bonds of the company; and last, it authorized its managers to issue mortgage bonds to the extent of $20,000,000. This bill passed on the 29th of last April, and since that time, until the "company" broke up in the law suits before referred to, the managers tried to turn an honest penny by selling what they called "bonds," but which in fact were nothing but lottery tickets. Drawings for prizes were advertised, and the owner of a "bond" bearing the lucky number got a prize of more or less value—generally less.

While these men have been thus preying upon the public, the property of the "company" has never paid a cent of taxes or assessments. The bill of Mr. Strahan puts an end to this swindle.

AFRICAN METHODIST TROUBLES.

REV. J. B. MURRAY TAKES UP HIS RESIDENCE IN A BROOKLYN CHURCH.

Rev. Jeremiah Beulagh Murray, the Pastor of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in Fleet street, Brooklyn, who has taken up his residence in the church building in order to prevent the Trustees, who oppose him, from getting possession of it, preached morning, afternoon, and evening yesterday, there being a good attendance at each service. In his evening's discourse he said that white folks might think that he had a good deal of trouble in his church, and might be disposed to think that it was scandalous and shameful; but he could tell them to look at home, and could refer them to the scandals attaching to certain of their own churches, especially the one in Orange street, (Plymouth Church.) A police force was present at each of the meetings, but no disturbance occurred. The presence of a large number of white persons at the evening service was a noticeable feature. There were two collections taken at the morning service, the first by the opposing Trustees and the last by the Board of Stewards, who side with the minister. At the evening service a collection was taken in aid of sister Caroline Lee in her prosecution of Samuel Thomas, one of the opposing Trustees, for assault and battery. Mr. Murray's room in the church was full of sympathizing sisters during the intervals between the services, and they were exceedingly demonstrative in their championship of their beloved Pastor, who said that he should abide by the decision of the court, which it is expected will be given to-day.

VON MOLTKE.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE MOLTKE CLUB—A LETTER FROM THE FAMOUS FIELD MARSHAL.

A number of German merchants, physicians, and lawyers who had served in the various Prussian armies, and especially those holding commands in the Prussian service during the war with Denmark, under the command of Von Moltke, organized a club on April 10, 1871, designed for the relief of the wounded in the Franco-Prussian war. They raised many thousand dollars, which were sent to the German Government for the use of the ambulance service. After the close of the war it was determined by the members to continue the association, and it was named "The Moltke Club." They hired spacious rooms at No. 130 Prince street, the residence of Mr. Emil Kleibe, one of the founders of the club, and, among other purchases, gave a commission to Schoedler, the Berlin painter, for a portrait of Von Moltke, which arrived last week and cost $1,000 in gold. They forwarded an elegantly-engrossed certificate of honorary membership to Gen. Von Moltke, and have received the following reply:

BERLIN.

To Peter Weber, Esq., No. 130 Prince street:

I have received your kind letter, with the diploma of honorary membership in the club you have established. I am glad, Mr. President, that you seek to perpetuate in your new home the elevating and refining customs you acquired in our own Fatherland. To you in America the hearts of our people beat but great love. The deeds of our brave Army in the late campaign, and the hearty sympathy given by Germans in America to their brothers at home, will assuredly more firmly cement the cordial friendship existing between America and Germany. I thank you, gentlemen, for the honor you have paid me, and from my heart I wish you, earnestly, every success and prosperity. Accept the sincerest and best assurances of esteem from your friend and well-wisher, GRAF VON MOLTKE, General Field Marshal.

To-night the club will give a benefit to former officers of the German Army at their rooms, No. 130 Prince street.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE SURROGATE.

The steam-ship General Barnes, on the way from Savannah, having the remains of the late Surrogate Stephen D. Van Schaick on board, had not arrived here last night up to a late hour. A committee, composed of the attachés of the Surrogate's office, assembled at 1:30 P. M. at the St. Nicholas Hotel, for the purpose of receiving the body when it arrived, and escorting it to the Church of the Messiah, corner of Thirty-fourth street and Park avenue. No tidings of the arrival of the vessel were received from Sandy Hook up to 10 P. M., and the committee separated after making arrangements to meet at the steam-ship's pier, No. 43 North River, at 7 A. M. to-day. The funeral will take place from the Church of the Messiah to-morrow morning, unless Mrs. Van Schaick desires that other arrangements shall be made.

A REMARKABLE WILL CASE.

CONTEST OVER THE ESTATE OF KATE HEATH, ONE OF THE DEMI MONDE—THE PROPERTY ESTIMATED AT $150,000—SINGULAR FACTS CONNECTED WITH THE CASE.

Another interesting contested will case is about to be added to the long calendar which the new Surrogate will have to dispose of, and one which, from the circumstances attending, promises to attract much attention. Last Wednesday there died in this City, in an obscure building in Fifty-fourth street, a woman by the name of Kate Heath, for many years past the proprietress of houses of ill-fame at Nos. 117 and 119 West Thirty-first street. Her career was an exceptional one, and at her decease she left property, real and personal, valued at about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, inclusive of forty-five thousand dollars in Government bonds. The deceased was quietly buried last Friday afternoon, and the services had hardly been concluded when the struggle for the possession of the estate began. The same afternoon notice was filed in the Surrogate's office by Alvin P. Burt, of a will left by the deceased, in which it was stated that he was named sole executor, while the bulk of the property was left to one Frank Durfee, a broker in Wall street, with whom the deceased had been intimate for a number of years. The will was not then offered for probate. On Saturday Mr. Burt procured an order from Chief Justice Daly, acting Surrogate, giving him authority as collector of the estate, pending the settlement. Saturday afternoon, a Miss Harrington, who has been housekeeper for the deceased for twenty years, through her counsel, Col. Charles S. Spencer, entered due notice of contest of this alleged will, upon the grounds that if such a will does exist it was drawn at a time when the deceased was mentally incompetent to attend to such business; and again, that a prior will had been made, and that if this is not now in existence, it has been destroyed to defraud this contestant and defeat the aims of the testator. To-day Col. Spencer will apply to Chief Justice Daly for an order to show cause why the order of Mr. Burt should not be vacated and Public Administrator Sullivan take charge of the entire property, pending the litigation, as it is not known that the deceased left any relatives. Thus the matter stands at present, and the case has been set down on the calendar of the Surrogate's Court for May 24.

Some of the circumstances attending the case seem to show good ground for the contest of the alleged will, and at any rate show an undue haste on the part of those directly in charge of the unfortunate woman to take hold of her property. It is generally understood that Miss Heath died of softening of the brain, from which she had been suffering for a considerable time. Her apartments in Thirty-first street were most luxuriously furnished, and while there she received every attention from her housekeeper, Miss Harrington, and the other inmates. Previous to her sickness it is alleged that she told Miss Harrington, as well as other persons, that she had made a will, leaving all her property to her housekeeper. A short time ago the deceased, then in an almost senseless state, was removed to a house in Fifty-fourth street, where, it is alleged, she was placed in a small back room, almost entirely destitute of furniture, ostensibly for the purpose of affording her greater quiet, and also because a physician refused to visit her in the former house; but the latter statement, it is said, is denied by the physician himself, who says he was never called upon to attend the deceased. While at the house in Fifty-fourth street it is alleged that no one was allowed to see the invalid except a nurse named Seymour, Dr. Fleming, the attending physician, and one or two others, and that, instead of quiet being maintained, the evenings were passed by those around her in riotous debauch. In some manner the attention of Superintendent Walling was called to the matter, but the detective detailed was satisfied that nothing was being done that called for action on the part of the Police. A day or two before the death of Miss Heath, Detective Henry W. Davies and two others took possession of the premises in Thirty-first street, but were put out by the Police upon application of Miss Harrington, who states that about the same time the nurse Seymour boasted to her that the will in her favor had been torn up. On Friday afternoon, after the funeral services, Detective Davies, accompanied by a posse of fifteen men, again forcibly took possession of the house, and this time, being authorized to do so by a power of attorney from Mr. Burt, as Executor of the last will of the deceased, was upheld by the Police. One of the buildings was closed up and the furniture removed to the other, and in the latter the detective and his men were comfortably quartered up to last evening, but it is expected will be ejected to-day. Much ill-feeling, it is stated, was manifested at this unwelcome invasion, culminating in one or two fights, in one of which one of the party received a serious stab wound in the neck. On Saturday Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan, as Public Administrator, placed three men in charge of the building as required by law, and the latter have maintained order. An inventory of the entire property has been taken, and an effort will be made to place all in the hands of the Public Administrator pending the contest.

The allegation is made that the last will was drawn up while the deceased was in the house in Fifty-fourth street, and that numerous witnesses can be found to testify to the existence of a previous instrument. It is stated that a number of the late associates of the deceased, desiring to attend the services, were summarily ordered from the building and from the block by the Police. Other rumors in connection with the death of the deceased have been circulated, but as yet lack authentication.

METHODIST CONFERENCE SERVICES.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the New-York Annual Conference of Methodist Clergymen held its annual "Love Feast" in the Thirty-fourth Street Free Tabernacle. Half an hour later, in the same building, Bishop Foster preached before the conference, and at the close of the sermon, those Deacons who had been admitted to orders during the past week, and whose names have been published in THE TIMES, were ordained. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon two services were held; one, the anniversary of the Ladies' and Pastors' Christian Union, celebrated in the Jane Street Methodist Church, and presided over by Rev. Dr. W. W. Sever; and a second, anniversary of the Freedman's Aid Society, at the Free Tabernacle, presided over by Rev. Dr. R. S. Rust. In the evening at 7:30, a missionary anniversary was held in St. Paul's Church, at which Gen. C. B. Fisk and Rev. Messrs. Alfred Coons, W. Lloyd, and J. M. Reid delivered addresses on missions. Simultaneous with this there was a sermon delivered in St. John's Methodist Church by Rev. J. N. M. Chapman, followed by the ordination of those Elders who had been admitted into orders during the sessions of the conference. A third service, the anniversary of the Conference Temperance Society, was also held last evening, in the Central Methodist Episcopal Church. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Messrs. V. Traver, J. H. Hawxhurst, and J. F. McClelland.

NEW-JERSEY CITY AND TOWN ELECTIONS.

Local elections are to be held in Paterson, New-Brunswick, Trenton, and some of the townships in Union, Warren, Mercer, Passaic, and other counties to-day. In Paterson, Tax Commissioners, Aldermen, and other city officers are to be elected. Trenton elects an entire city ticket, Mayor included. New-Brunswick elects a part of the city ticket. The townships choose Town Committees and Freeholders. The election in Jersey City will take place to-morrow unless in default of action by Gov. Bedle on the new city bill, the election should be deferred till November. The contest is for the choice of Mayor, Hon. Orestes Cleveland being nominated by the Democracy and Charles Seidler by the Republicans. Both of the nominees are gentlemen who will unite the whole strength of their respective parties. The Republicans concede the election of Mr. Cleveland—the city being strongly Democratic—and will turn their efforts to securing a majority of the Aldermen. A new Board of Education is to be chosen, also members of the County Board of Freeholders. In Hoboken city officers are to be chosen. Mayor Russell is the nominee of all parties. The main interest in the struggle centres around the choice of a City Clerk. John A. McIlhargy has received the Democratic nomination, and George Ducker has been put forward by the Germans. The Republicans indorsed him, in consideration of the Germans indorsing the Republican nominees for minor offices. The Germans afterward failed to fulfill the agreement, and the Republicans withdrew their support from Mr. Ducker and transferred it to Mr. McIlhargy. The fight has been narrowed down to a struggle between the Germans and those who will not minister to their greedy demand for all the city officers. The election will probably be one of the most exciting Hoboken has ever held.

CROP PROSPECTS IN IOWA.

The Des Moines (Iowa) *State Register* of the 1st inst. says: "Last year wheat sowing was generally completed in this section by April 20. This year it can scarcely be commenced much before that date. Scarcely any plowing was done last Fall, and so far the ground has been entirely too wet for Spring tillage. The excessive rains and melting snows have left the soil in a heavy condition that will require weeks of warm, dry weather to improve. So far there has been no plowing this Spring in Polk County. Farmers report that there will probably be the usual acreage of wheat and oats sown, although, owing to the late season, oats will predominate. The last year's wheat does not make good flour but is good for seed, and the price is so low that farmers can well afford to use it for this purpose, and probably they will sow a greater acreage in consequence."

A MURDERER'S HISTORY.

JOHN R. DOLAN'S CRIME AND CAREER.

THE CRIMINAL A THIEF FROM BOYHOOD—WHAT THE POLICE DID IN THE NOE CASE—FACTS HITHERTO KEPT SECRET BY THE DETECTIVES—JUSTICE OF DOLAN'S SENTENCE.

Rev. Mr. Becker, the Tombs Chaplain, held religious services in the prison yesterday. The music was furnished by a number of ladies and gentlemen who belong to Mr. Becker's congregation. At the request of John R. Dolan, the convicted murderer of Mr. James H. Noe, the choir sang "Hold the Fort" and "Home of My Soul." During the morning Dolan was visited by a Sister of Charity and Rev. Fathers Duranquet and Barry.

Now that Gov. Tilden has refused to take any further action in Dolan's case, and as his execution will assuredly take place on the morning of the 21st inst., the proper time has arrived for making public the information in the possession of the Police regarding Dolan's career and his connection with the Noe murder. This information almost conclusively points to three facts; first, that Dolan has been a thief from his boyhood; secondly, that he is a natural-born liar; and thirdly, that he is the murderer of Mr. Noe. On the morning of Sunday, Aug. 22, 1875, Mr. Noe, a wholesale brushmaker, visited his factory, No. 275 Greenwich street, to see that everything was right. He heard a noise up stairs, and on going to the top floor, saw the scuttle forced open. He at once ran on the roof and grappled with the burglar. The thief had something bright in his sleeve, and when Mr. Noe had dragged him down the ladder, he grasped a paint-iron lying on a bench near at hand, and said, "this is better than what I have got," at the same time striking Mr. Noe several times on the head, fatally wounding him. He then gagged and bound the unfortunate gentleman, and taking his gold watch and chain and pocket-book, said, "If you make any noise, I'll come back and fix you." The thief then went out of the scuttle and escaped through an unfinished building next door. Mr. Noe, an hour later, succeeded in taking the gag out of his mouth, and his cries for help were heard by a woman named Catharine Harris, who clambered over the adjoining roofs and took him into the street, when he was removed to the Chambers Street Hospital by the Police. Mr. Noe gave a description of the burglar and of his watch and chain. That afternoon Mr. Noe's son called at the Sixth Precinct Station, in company with Mr. Thompson, of the New-Haven Railroad, and requested Capt. Lowry and Detective Dorsey to take charge of the case. In the meantime, a peculiar looking cane had been found concealed on the roof of the building adjoining Mr. Noe's residence, which was handed over to Superintendent Walling. This cane had been cut off in the middle, and had for its head a heavy metal casting of a monkey. No information regarding the finding of this cane was given to the Police by the Superintendent. Mr. Noe died a few days after. In the meantime, Capt. Lowry and Detective Dorsey had arrested two burglars, named "Desperate Mike" and "Billy Boston," who, however, were not identified by Mr. Noe. After Mr. Noe's death, Mr. Aaron Black, a loan office broker in Chatham street, informed Superintendent Walling that he had purchased Mr. Noe's watch on the morning of the day following the murder from a man whose description he gave. The Superintendent issued a circular containing the description given by Mr. Black, and on the same night Dolan was arrested by Detective Dorsey at the corner of Franklin and Centre streets. He was at once identified by Mr. Black, and admitted that he had sold the watch.

John Richard Dolan was born in Liverpool, England, of Irish parentage, and came to this country at an early age. He was a thief from boyhood, and was sent to the House of Refuge by his father, who was employed as a porter in a dry-goods store at the corner of Franklin and Church streets, in front of which Dolan's mother kept an apple stand. On his release from the House of Refuge, he became noted as the constant companion of the lowest order of thieves. He was arrested for a burglary in the United States Express office, part of the stolen property being found in his possession. For this offense he served two years on Blackwell's Island. His next effort in the criminal way was a burglary in the cigar store of James McKay, No. 5 Liberty street and No. 74 Maiden lane. He was arrested by Officer Webber of the Tombs Squad, and under the name of Thomas Marvin was sentenced to two and one half years in the State Prison. When he was arrested by Detective Dorsey he had in his possession part of the proceeds of a burglary at No. 112 Franklin street, committed a few days before, and on the night of his arrest a valise which had been stolen from No. 112 Franklin street was found in a hallway, near Dolan's house, No. 79 Baxter street. For some time previous to his arrest he was known to Detective Dorsey as the lover of two disreputable women, named Mary Reed and Mary Casey. Mary Reed left him on account of his brutish character, and he then made the acquaintance of Margaret Casey, the woman he now claims as his wife, and who has played no small part in the history of the case. This woman assumed the name of Casey from a rowdy named James Casey, who is now in the Blackwell's Island Penitentiary. On leaving Casey, she is said to have married a sailor, who left the country. She was then married, in January, 1874, to a burglar, named James McCluskey, alias "Big Benish." This marriage was performed in the Tombs, by Rev. Mr. Becker. McCluskey is now in Sing Sing Prison.

When Dolan was arrested, he said the watch was given him by a man named Pete Thompson. This man could not be found, and Dolan told so many lies regarding the matter, that his original statement was not believed. Detective Dorsey then found two important witnesses in Mary Reed and another unfortunate, named Delia Ward. Delia Ward said that on Sunday morning before the murder, Dolan asked her to allow Mary Reed to sleep in her room, and she consented. An hour and a half after the murder, Dolan returned with his coat buttoned around his throat and his shirt bloody. He said he had made a "stake," and hired a room for Mary Reed and himself. Both the women, with several other witnesses, identified the cane found on the roof of the building as one owned by Dolan, and testified that he cut the cane short so as to be able to carry it in his sleeve. Dolan was tried and convicted. Previous to his trial he was married to Maggie Casey by Father Barry. He said that he had already been married to her in the Tombs by Mr. Becker, under the name of McCluskey, but wanted to be married again by a Catholic clergyman. The object of the marriage, it is now thought, was to prevent the woman from being used as a witness against him. It was ascertained by Detective Dorsey and Hon. John I. Davenport, that Dolan's story of the former marriage was a sheer fabrication, and that McCluskey was in Sing Sing. After Dolan was sentenced, a convict named Orville Williamson, confined in Auburn, made an affidavit that a man known as "Diamond Jim" had murdered Mr. Noe. On this affidavit, Mr. Howe, Dolan's counsel, obtained a respite from the Governor. The affidavit of Williamson was a falsehood on its face, for he said that "Diamond Jim" showed him the watch on the Monday night following the murder, when in reality it was sold by Dolan on Monday morning to Mr. Black. In the meantime Capt. Lowery and Detective Dorsey had obtained very important evidence in the case. They learned that Fenton McElroy, keeper of a restaurant in the Bowery, knew important facts regarding the case, and procured his affidavit, which was as follows:

Fenton C. McElroy, being duly sworn, says that he resides at Summit House, corner Canal street and Bowery, in said City; that in the month of August, 1875, deponent was the proprietor of the eating-house No. 28 Bowery; that on the Sunday evening preceding the publication of the news of the burglary at Mr. Noe's store and the attack on Mr. Noe, at about the hour of 11 or 12 o'clock, John Dolan, who was well known by sight to deponent, came into deponent's said place of business, accompanied by a little girl whom deponent heard Dolan call Mamy, or Mary Reed, and took a seat at one of the tables in said eating-house; that after sitting at said table for a few minutes, the said Dolan came to deponent, who was behind the desk, and asked deponent if he would not lend him (said Dolan) twenty-five dollars on a gold watch and chain, which he then and there exhibited to deponent; that the said watch appeared to be a gold hunting-case watch, attached to a cable-link chain; that deponent asked said Dolan where he got such a watch and chain, and said Dolan told him that it belonged to a friend of his; that deponent said that he (said Dolan) had better bring the owner of the watch to him if he wished to sell it; that, though he would not buy it, yet, if the owner himself came, he would lend him twenty-five dollars on it until the next day; that said Dolan then went back to the table, where his female companion had remained, and, after eating some refreshments which said Dolan had previously ordered, they both went out and did not return again.

In addition to this conclusive evidence, Capt. Lowery found a washerwoman living in Mulberry street, who washed clothes for Mary Reed and Delia Ward, and who washed a bloody shirt for Dolan on the day of the murder. Such is a plain recital of the history of Dolan and his connection with the Noe case. Capt. Lowery, in conversing with a TIMES reporter yesterday, said: "You can have no idea of the days and weeks of constant watch and anxiety spent by myself, and especially by Detective Dorsey, in working up this case. As your paper justly says, should the Governor, through any motives of mistaken clemency, pardon this man, you may as well abolish the Police as a means of detecting crime."

CONFIRMATIONS BY BISHOP POTTER.

About fifty candidates presented themselves for confirmation yesterday before Bishop Potter, who officiated at St. Thomas' Church, corner of Fifth avenue and Fifty-third street. This service followed the regular church service, and was of the same character as that usually celebrated at Episcopal churches on such occasions. At the regular morning service the Pastor, Rev. William Morgan, D. D., officiated, preaching a sermon on the character of Christ, dwelling more especially upon the humiliation of the Saviour. During the confirmation services, Bishop Potter made an address to those who had presented themselves before him, in which he spoke of the character and importance of the act celebrated.

THE CHARACTER OF SOLOMON.

LECTURE BY DR. JOHN LORD AT THE THIRTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

At the evening service of the Presbyterian Church, on Thirteenth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, Dr. Lord delivered a lecture upon the character of Solomon. He took as his text Ecclesiastes, i., 14: "I have seen all the works that are done under the sun, and behold all is vanity and vexation of spirit." He spoke substantially as follows: We associate with Solomon the culmination of the Jewish monarchy in a reign which rivaled in splendor the grandest of oriental Kings. Amid the evils which saddened the latter days of David, this remarkable man grew up, his education having been superintended by his mother, Bathsheba, and his interests protected by Nathan, the prophet. His kingdom was then probably the most important of Western Asia, having been greatly increased by the victories of Saul and David and their Generals, Abner and Joab. Palestine was then a fruitful country, and its cities were filled with the spoils of other lands, won by the valor of the warrior Jews. The mountains were crowned with fortresses, and the ports filled with ships which, under the guidance of Tyrian sailors, explored unknown regions, and brought back much gold and many gems. The monarch reigned amid luxury, was throned on a golden hill, and carried abroad on a litter of precious woods. He was famed for wisdom as great as his riches, and the people rejoiced in him as one who ruled justly, and made Israel great among the people of the world, and to the passionate admiration of the people was added the idolatry of hundreds of wives who looked upon their lord and husband as one at least semi-divine. Great as was this man there were weaknesses in his conduct which led the way to irreparable disaster because they broke up the one principle which had made Israel victorious. He had united himself to the daughter of Pharoah, and, doubtless under her influences, he introduced a policy alien to the Jewish spirit and akin to those countries where God was not the visible protector, and where the Kings sought for protection to their thrones from the multitude of their chariots and their horsemen. Distinctly does the Scripture relate that when Israel so acted, her armies were defeated and the chariots and cavalry which Solomon introduced were powerless to cope with those foreign armies which had been invariably routed by the sword of the Lord, wielded by those who trusted in Him. But there was no trial of these alien troops in the days of Solomon, for he enjoyed long days of peace, the consequence of the victories of his undaunted predecessor. Solomon, an Augustus rather than a Cæsar, nor did the irreparable ruin he had wrought upon his land show itself until he was cold in death. His reign was one of quiet peace, and was made illustrious by one most famous deed—the building of the temple. This structure is described in detail by the Jewish writers, who linger fondly over the golden plates and carvings and colored curtains which bedecked that wonderful structure. They give the cost in figures so enormous that, calculating the decrease in the purchasing power of money, it would have sufficed to build all the temples of Athens and all the cathedrals of Europe.

The lecturer here described with much eloquence the details of the opening of the temple, which he elaborated at great length. From this he passed to the consideration of the fact that Solomon, in common with all the great minds of the Jewish people, had heartily recognized the sovereignty of Jehovah, and His personal presence and His personal individuality. From this he argued briefly that to deny the doctrine of God's personality was to deny the sacred character of the Bible. From this he returned to a consideration of the character of Solomon. His wisdom, his riches, and the fame of his father's victories made him so celebrated that he was visited by one of the most distant and the most beautiful of civilized Queens, who came from afar to behold his magnificence and to test his knowledge, and who was added to his harem. The flattery that surrounded him was too much for his mind. His wives turned his heart away from his God, and taught him to worship at strange and unholy fanes. His feet strayed from the paths of wisdom, and when he deserted Jehovah calamities burst upon his old age. Domestic trouble, intestine conspiracy, and external invasion troubled the serenity and abased the glory of the last years of his life. Christians have debated whether a man so greatly favored by God, in his youth and manhood, could have been altogether forsaken in his old age, and have fondly argued that in his decrepitude he turned again to the God of Israel and was forgiven. And they point in support of these views to his writings, evidently the fruit of his matured mind, where he gives to the world the soundest instructions and precepts full of wisdom and replete with virtue. But the holy writings are silent on this point, and say nothing of what was the moral end of a man once so famous and so beloved of God.

His writings have been divided by scholars into three portions, the works of his early piety, of his precocious manhood, and of his cynical and despairing old age. The first work is one that has been an occasion of much doubt and controversy. The Song of Solomon may be a poem embodying under the figurative language of earthly love the passion of the soul of the believer for the infinite God. If literally interpreted as the idyllic expression of Solomon's love for his young Egyptian spouse, or the fidelity of the Shunamite shepherdess for her betrothed, which prevailed against even the ardor of a kingly lover, it is still an enchanting specimen of poetic feeling and appreciation of natural scenery and nature's charms. The Proverbs, if not written entirely by him, must be in a very great measure the work of his brain, and may be classed as the result of his precocious manhood. They abound in passages of wit, in precepts of piety, and in bursts of magnificent eloquence, and always speak of happiness as inseparable from the practice of virtue. Wisdom, indeed, and virtue are here considered as essentially united, and yet the whole spirit of the work is one of worldly wisdom, and is not marked by real spirituality, though a genuine thesaurus of sound precepts. There is a marked difference between this book and the psalms of his royal father, which are the expressions of a soul that adored God with a passion passing all human love. But in the third book, the Ecclesiastes, there is the most painful decadence. It is supposed to have been written in the decline of his life, when he had tasted all the allurements of sin, and found that the forbidden fruits were indeed apples of Sodom. Worn out by abuses, enervated by pleasure, disenchanted of the world, utterly weary of life, and skeptical of the rewards of virtue, he writes that all is vanity. To this ending had come the most brilliant man of ancient time, the favored of God, the star of wisdom, the lord of all tongues, the cynosure of all eyes. All was vanity and vexation of spirit. How can men explain such an extraordinary ending for such a man? Why does the favored son of wisdom pronounce knowledge to be a source of grief, and the increase of wisdom to be increase of sorrow? Is not this a profound exposition of the vanities of all things earthly to a renovated nature looking towards the other land, and seeing in the other life the true commencement of man's career? Is it this, or is it the wailing of an impotent sensualist who had outlived the further possibility of earthly pleasure? From the noble ending of the work it does seem that the enfeebled and humiliated monarch, in his old age, rises superior to his situation, and looking forward to the upper and higher life, casts down an eye of scorn upon all that the world could give of renown and pleasure, and even all its acquirements of wisdom. Steadily gazing upon the heavens that were opening to his vision, he declares that, having known all that life can give, he now solemnly states his conviction that no man should care for anything that the world can bestow in comparison with the kingdom of God. "Remember," says he, in conclusion, "thy Creator in the days of thy youth." Triumphantly does Solomon conclude with a declaration of the certainty of God and God's judgment, recognizing Him as the real and only source of true joy. Therefore, whether he died penitent or impenitent, his testimony remains for the admiration and edification of future ages to the end of time.

A PERSISTENT TENANT.

The Trenton (N. J.) *Gazette* relates this story of an ineffectual attempt on the part of a landlord to get rid of the occupant of his house: "A tenant who is in arrears for rent, and who cannot be put out of the house occupied, under the act of 1847, for the reason that there is sufficient goods and chattels to make the rent by distress of goods, or by an action in debt, resists the service of process by locking up the doors. After several unsuccessful attempts, a constable, by the use of some artifice, succeeded in making the service of a summons. On the return day the tenant did not appear and the landlord got judgment for the amount of the rent due. Then came execution, but up to the present time no constable has succeeded in making a levy. Two months' more rent has in the meantime come due, and another summons has been issued. Now the question among the lawyers is what is to be done. It is admitted that an officer has no right to force an entrance. The tenant simply locks the door and laughs at the law. In the meantime the landlord is anxious to get possession of his property. What adds to the perplexity of the case is that the tenant is a woman, and a fighting one at that."

PREPARED FOR EMERGENCIES.

A woman of the strong-minded sort, says the Winnemucca (Nevada) *Silver State* of March 30, arrived here yesterday on the Idaho stage. She took a position in the passenger depot, protected on one side by a revolver and on the other by a flat-iron, and thus defended awaited the arrival of the train. When the locomotive bell announced the arrival of the cars, she took her revolver in one hand, walked up to the ticket office, purchased her pasteboard, and then, taking her flat-iron, boarded the train the moment it came to a stop. She was evidently determined to protect herself, and seemed disappointed when nobody attempted to molest her.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The funeral of the late Dr. Augustus K. Gardner will take place at Dr. Bellows' Church this morning at 10 o'clock.

Rachel Mathews, aged thirty-five, of No. 23 Clinton street, fell on the sidewalk yesterday in front of her residence and broke her right ankle.

Henry Schoenwald, aged forty-eight, of No. 21 Vandewater street, fell down stairs at his residence yesterday and broke several of his ribs. He was sent to the New-York Hospital.

The boys of the Roman Catholic Protectory at West Chester were initiated yesterday into the Catholic National Temperance Union of the United States. The ceremonials were participated in by several dignitaries of the society.

Contributions in money amounting to $1,575 65 have been received by the West Side Relief Association, besides large quantities of groceries, provisions, clothing, and coal, which have been distributed among over two thousand destitute families living on the West Side.

About fifty Swiss residents of this City met yesterday afternoon at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, Third avenue and Sixteenth street, and organized a Swiss political society. Frederick Baxtorf was elected permanent President; A. C. Hubler, Vice President; J. Hippenmeier, Secretary, and John Hauser, Treasurer. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws.

John Leursch, aged two years, of No. 210 Sullivan street, was run over in Sullivan street, near Bleecker, yesterday, by car No. 137 of the Seventh avenue line. He lived only a few moments, and was attended by Dr. M. A. Finnell, who pronounced his spine broken. The driver of the car, James Petit, of No. 259 West Fifty-first street, was arrested and held at the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house to await the action of the Coroner's jury.

The Hildise Bund, a German benevolent association, elected yesterday the following officers: John H. Bieling, President; Theodore Lambrecht, First Vice President; John Petterson, Second Vice President; Louis Loery, Chairman of the Administrative Committee; Christian Maurer, Treasurer; S. Amnel, Recording Secretary, and D. Rosenheim, Financial Secretary. There were $139,000 paid for sick benefits during the year, $144,000 for death policies, and there is a surplus in the Treasury of $70,000.

BROOKLYN.

John Carroll, aged twenty-six, of No. 134 Fifteenth street, fell off the front platform of a Court street car yesterday morning, and had his left foot crushed.

Charles Myers, aged nine, of No. 316 First street, was run over by a coal-cart at the foot of North Second street on Saturday afternoon, and very seriously injured.

Wolfgang Graus, of No. 125 Johnson avenue, was arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing a rifle and a silver watch from Theodore L. Johnson, with whom he boarded.

Susman Fleischman, a peddler, residing at the Frankfort House, New-York, has been held on a charge of stealing $20 worth of pocket-knives, which he was offering for $5.

Gilbert H. Perry, of No. 274 Navy street, a chimney sweep, was arrested yesterday for stabbing William H. Smith, a fellow-sweep, in the leg with a pocket-knife, inflicting a severe wound.

August Kraus, a German, residing in Baltic avenue, East New-York, dropped dead yesterday afternoon in the yard of the premises No. 51 Johnson street. It is supposed that he died from heart disease.

Patrick Burns, of No. 139 Cook street, while quarrelling with his son John, early yesterday morning, shot him in the hand with a tin-foil bullet, inflicting a slight wound. He was arrested by Officer Valentine.

August Heiser and his wife Lena, residing at the corner of Graham avenue and Sigel street, were thrown from a wagon in Grand street yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Heiser was seriously injured, but Heiser escaped with slight bruises.

Andrew T. Brown, of No. 173 Jackson street, Jacob Marshall, of No. 247 Devoe street, and Isaac Taylor, of No. 45 Madison street, were arrested yesterday on charges preferred against them by different complainants of having stolen live poultry.

The funeral of James Campbell, a brother of Superintendent of Police Campbell, and formerly a Deputy Sheriff of Kings County, took place yesterday afternoon from his late residence, No. 157 Raymond street, and was attended by a number of prominent public officials.

The wife of Tobias Butler, of No. 19 North Portland avenue, was driven from home by her husband on Saturday night and sought refuge in the apartment of Patrick Fitzgerald, a neighbor. Yesterday morning Butler attempted to break open Fitzgerald's door, when the latter struck him on the head with a hammer, severely injuring him. Fitzgerald was arrested.

Rev. Frederick Bell, in his sermon yesterday morning at the Academy of Music, spoke of the zeal displayed in politics as contrasted with that exhibited in churches, and said that politicians had worked, and were working, with extraordinary zeal to secure a third term for Gen. Grant, but he hoped that they would not succeed. This expression created a sensation and elicited applause from some of the men in the audience.

Pesach N. Rubenstein, the convicted murderer, began his observance of Passover in his cell on Saturday night. He arrayed himself in a long white cloak, and prayed earnestly in front of a seven-armed lamp, which illuminated his cell. He also ate heartily of the "mazzoes" or Passover bread and honey, butter, fruits, and beans, all prepared "Kosher" by Jews. He will continue these ceremonies until the end of the Passover season.

LONG ISLAND.

The Presbytery of Long Island will hold a meeting at Southold to-morrow at 2:30 P. M., which will be opened by a sermon by Rev. William H. Cooper, of Bellport. Rev. William H. Littell, of Setauket, will preach in the evening.

The Democrats of the First Assembly District of Queens County will hold their convention for the purpose of selecting three delegates to represent the district in the State Convention, at Givens' Hotel, Roslyn, on Saturday next, at 2 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY.

There were eighty-one arrests in New-Brunswick last month.

The Elizabeth tax levy for the ensuing year year amounts to $328,000.

The City of Paterson is supplied with 6,000,000 gallons of water daily.

There were eighty-one deaths in Paterson during the month of March, forty-one being males and forty females.

The Paterson tax levy will amount to $500,000 during the next fiscal year. The tax rate will be two and one third.

Owing to the necessity for repairing the Little Falls culvert, the opening of navigation of the Morris Canal has been temporarily delayed.

The estate of Kate Lewis, at Fort Lee, valued at $10,000, has been declared by a jury to be the property of the State, no heirs appearing to claim it.

Rev. W. E. Wright has resigned the pastorate of the Baptist Church at Rutherford Park in order to accept a call from Trinity Baptist Church, Brooklyn.

A Centennial entertainment will be given on Wednesday and Thursday evenings of next week at the Newark Rink, under the patronage of Mrs. Senator Frelinghuysen.

The estimated expenses of conducting the City Government of New-Brunswick during the ensuing fiscal year is $80,000, a reduction of $18,000 on last year's expenses.

The Jersey City Cricket Club has elected J. McDougall, President, and William Wright, Secretary. The club will open the season on the 25th inst., at the St. George's ground, Hoboken.

The congregation of the Second Presbyterian Church, Paterson, whose church building was recently damaged by fire, have concluded to erect a new edifice. The sum of $6,226 73 was subscribed for that purpose at a recent meeting.

The friends of Rev. John S. Glendenning, the deposed Pastor of the Prospect Avenue Church, Jersey City Heights, have presented a claim amounting to $1,000 against the church for the expenses attending his trial before the Presbytery.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company has applied to the Newark city authorities for permission to make extensive improvements on that part of the city known as the Salt Meadows. The company desires to erect an extensive coal depot below the junction of Railroad avenue, and between Poinier and Hunter streets. It is proposed to construct a trestle-work, inclined planes, and all the other adjuncts of a mammoth coal depot. The application was referred to the Street Commissioners for investigation.

MANUFACTURES IN LEWISTON.

The Lewiston (Me.) *Journal* gives the statistics of the manufacturing establishments of Lewiston for 1875, from which it appears that though the year was a dull one, the production foots up nearly as large as ever before. There are now 8,344 hands employed in the mills, the number of females being twenty-five per cent. in excess of the males. The Lewiston Bleachery finished in 1875 30,000 miles of yard-wide goods, more than enough to throw a girdle around the earth. Two and a half million of dollars were distributed in Lewiston, chiefly to working men and women.

PACIFIC RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

LETTER TO SENATOR EDMUNDS FROM MR. C. P. HUNTINGTON.

The following letter, relating to Senate bill No. 687, has been addressed to Hon. George F. Edmunds, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, by Mr. C. P. Huntington, Vice President of the Central Pacific Railroad Company:

Hon. George F. Edmunds, Chairman Committee Judiciary, United States Senate:

DEAR SIR: The relations between the Government and the Pacific Railroad Companies growing out of the acts of 1862 and 1864, whereby the United States, in a time of war, advanced its bonds in order to insure and hasten the construction of a railroad and telegraph line between certain points on the Missouri River and the Pacific Ocean, and especially the pecuniary obligations created thereby, have again been pressed upon the attention of Congress and of your committee.

The spirit and aim of those acts, it is well known, were to establish, without the direct agency of the nation, railroad communication across the continent, and this object has been attained under the terms and conditions then made, but years ahead of the allotted time. Commonplace as the achievement may seem now, at the time of its inception it was deemed a work so novel, so bold and vast that but few believed in its success, while there was a general apprehension, both in the public mind and among their representatives, that it might be long delayed or fail altogether. Several safeguards and provisions were incorporated in the charter, in the fear, if not in the expectation, of a failure to complete it, and they now remain there as obsolete stumbling-blocks to the well-meaning chance investigator who is unfamiliar with their origin, but which are also seized upon by others and distorted from their primary signification for no other purpose apparently than to harass the companies or to serve personal ends.

The indebtedness of the companies, and the complicated condition of their accounts with the Treasury, is one of these questions, fruitful of contention and profitless discussion. We have understood from the beginning (and the records of the debates, the obvious reasons in the necessity of the case, as well as the language of the acts, bear us out) that the railroad companies were not called on to repay the interest on these bonds as it fell due to the holders, until the maturity of the bonds themselves, except in the way of transportation services and a portion of the net earnings, as provided in the law. It never could have been the intention of Congress that they should be obliged to repay it during the contemplated interval of construction—which, by the way, has not yet expired. This position was sustained by a decision of the Court of Claims, and has, since the date of my communication to the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject, been affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Notwithstanding this decision, the sums due from the Treasury are, and have long been, withheld from us. In regard to the other form of repayments from the net profits of the roads, their amount, and the time at which they should commence, similar suits are now pending in the courts.

I may recall to your notice that prior to the passage of these acts the Government disbursed from $7,000,000 up as high as $13,000,000 per annum in coin for inadequate and hazardous transportation of mails, troops, munitions, and supplies, and the losses incident thereto, over these Territories; and it was naturally supposed that the enlarged services to be rendered by the railroads would amount to far more than the $3,000,000 in currency assumed by the nation as interest, to say nothing of the multiplied safety, efficiency, and power incident to the use of the railroads. Contrasting the cost of wagon transportation of the one period with that of the railroad charges of the other, which are as twenty to one, it is apparent that the Government derives a benefit, or, in other words, virtually saves, every year a sum far exceeding the total interest payments on the Pacific Railroad issues, aside from the immense benefits conferred upon commerce, industry, and the general convenience of locomotion. If the whole of the Government freights were sent by the railroads, and if we had not been compelled to carry the Government employes, ostensibly on public business, without compensation, or if the compensation for mail service was at "fair and reasonable rates," the same as "paid by private parties for the same kind of service," as was contemplated by the acts—and not by arbitrary regulations of the postal laws—the amounts repaid by transportation would be far larger than they are. But because the companies were aided in the beginning by a loan of credit, it has been presumed that therefore they should do a part of the Government business for nothing and another part at reduced rates; and now it is proposed to make them pay the indebtedness in advance of the statute requirements besides.

This ceaseless and profitless agitation of barren or long-settled issues is unseemly, wasteful, and places both parties in a false attitude. Neither the companies nor the Government, I am persuaded, seek any undue advantage, and ask neither more nor less than justice under the contract and the law. It seems as if some mutual and honorable accommodation of all differences on this subject might be reached, in which the rights and equities of both parties to the contract will be allowed and their vested rights be respected; and in this way remove them from the choked channels of legislation and the courts, so that other and more pressing public affairs may receive the attention of the public servants, and that the energies and means of the railroad companies may be devoted to the perfecting and operating of their roads.

As the acts now stand, there is no provision for a gradual liquidation of this indebtedness, but the principal of the bonds, with the bulk of the accumulated interest—estimated at from fifty to seventy millions—will remain to be paid at the maturity of the bonds. I am informed that there is a widespread impression that this sum will never be repaid by the companies in money, and only partly by services, but that the Government will, some twenty-five years hence, be called upon to decide whether it will lose the whole of its advances or then institute a sinking fund for their gradual liquidation, or take possession of the road and assume the burden of the first mortgages. There are some, I am told, who regard the enterprise as so great a national blessing that they think it cheaply acquired even at that sacrifice, while others look forward to such a contingency with pretended alarm, and are only anxious to have it repaired at once, regardless of the statutes, the courts, the prior liens, or the integrity and earning power of the property.

I may say on behalf of the Central Pacific Railroad Company that we entertain no such view. We acknowledge our indebtedness, and, large as the sum may be, hope to be able to repay it in the manner and at the time it becomes due. At the same time, any departure from the law and the contract as it now stands can only be made by the consent of both parties. It is desirable that some plan should be devised for the settlement of these outstanding claims, and the controversies to which they give rise. This may be done by instituting a sinking fund, either in the hands of the companies or of the Government, which will, by a series of half-yearly contributions, and their reinvestment, extinguish the debt within a reasonable time without loss to the Government, injury to the preferred liens, or oppressing the companies. If we should attempt to provide for the whole of this vast sum, which is in the nature of a second mortgage, together with the sinking fund and interest requirements for the first mortgage, amounting to as much more, within the lifetime of the bonds, it is obvious that the whole must be drawn from the revenues of the road and the sales of lands, and consequently from the public who use it. It has thus far been the practice of the company to steadily reduce the cost of carriage as fast as it can be done with safety to our obligations to our creditors and the improvement of the facilities, until we are now furnishing, all things considered—on through traffic—the cheapest rail transportation in the world. This policy we desire to continue but cannot do so if the cancelation of both these loans is to be concentrated within so short a period.

In deference to the views of some members of your body, and in the absence of any rational proposition to that end on behalf of the Government, I submit herewith, in the form of a short bill, a plan for the creation of such a sinking fund in the custody of the United States Treasury, which shall commence at once by the application of the sums due the company, and remaining in the Treasury on the 1st day of January last, estimated at nearly a million dollars, upon which no interest has been allowed, together with a portion of the bonds belonging to the company, the value of which is constantly enhancing by the presence of the road; to which there shall be added semi-annual payments in cash, which, with the interest thereon at the low rate of six per cent., will suffice to cancel the Government advances by the time the last bond falls due. The latter sum is based on the best calculations we are enabled to make of the future ability of the company to meet this and their other more imperative engagements, and do no injustice to the public on the one hand, nor to the renewal demands of the road on the other. The operation of the road is to a certain extent, even yet, experimental, each successive season revealing some new feature or locality for which provision must be made by fresh expenditures.

If this shall receive your approval and recommendation, it will, I am satisfied, result in refunding to the Government, within a reasonable time, every dollar it has advanced, and put an end to the many embarrassing and unseemly controversies now pending in each of its branches.

C. P. HUNTINGTON.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. Israel Vogdes, United States Army, is at the Hoffman House.

F. De Vaugelas, of the French Legation at Washington, is at the Brevoort House.

Gen. Joseph J. Bartlett, formerly United States Minister to Sweden, is at the Grand Hotel.

Power Henry Le Poer Trench, Secretary of the British Legation at Washington, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Gen. Natt Head, of New-Hampshire, and W. J. Florence, the comedian, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

HAVANA WEEKLY MARKET.

HAVANA, April 8.—Sugar—Demand fair and market firm; Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard, 6⅝@6¾ reals ℘ arroba; Nos. 15 to 20 Dutch Standard, 7¼@8½ reals ℘ arroba; Molasses Sugars, Nos. 8 to 10, at 7@7¼ reals ℘ arroba; Concentrated Sugars, fair to good quality, 3⅜@3¾ reals ℘ arroba; Muscovado Sugars, common to fair, 5⅛@5½ reals ℘ arroba; fair to good refining, 5¼@5¾ reals ℘ arroba. Centrifugal Sugars, Nos. 11 to 13, in bxs., 7⅛@7¾ reals ℘ arroba; do., in hhds., 7¼@7¾ reals ℘ arroba. Stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 301,500 bxs. and 50,500 hhds.; receipts of the week, 52,000 bxs. and 14,000 hhds. Exports of the week, 19,500 bxs. and 13,500 hhds., including 11,500 bxs. and 11,000 hhds. to the United States. Molasses quiet; 50 degrees polarization, 3⅛@3⅜ reals, in gold, ℘ keg. Bacon, $44@$45 ℘ cwt. Butter, $64@$76 ℘ quintal for American. Flour, $34@$35 ℘ bbl. for American. Jerked Beef, $4 62½ per arroba. Hams—American Sugar-cured, $48@$51 ℘ quintal. Lard, in tins, $47 50@$48 50 ℘ quintal. Potatoes, $4 50@$5 ℘ bbl. Empty Hogsheads, $3 25@$4, gold. Lumber nominal. Shooks dull; Box, 7¾@8¼ reals; Sugar Hogsheads, 14@15 reals; Molasses hhds., 18@19 reals. White Navy Beans, 21¾@22 reals ℘ arroba. Chewing Tobacco, $54@$58 ℘ quintal. Corn, 11¼@11¾ reals ℘ arroba. Hoops flat; long shaved, $45@$48 ℘ M. Freights steady at unchanged rates. Tobacco active and firm. Spanish gold, 224.

THE COFFEE MARKET.

RIO JANEIRO, April 8.—Coffee quiet; prices maintained; good firsts, 6,000@6,150 reis ℘ 10 kilos. Exchange on London, 25¼.

SANTOS, April 8.—Coffee quiet; prices maintained at 5,700@5,850 reis ℘ 10 kilos for superior Santos.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Richmond, from Liverpool.—Miss Anna M. Adams, George H. Adams, George Atheam, William Brown, Mrs. Emma Brook, S. S. Barrett, Mrs. Barrett, Robert Banks, Edwin Bray, Very Rev. John D. Davis, George De Garis, Don Francisco Dominguez, Mr. Emberson, Jules Esculier, James H. Forbes, Mr. Hagens, Mr. Hamlen, Ernest Inman, J. E. Jose, G. H. Lawrence, Mrs. J. M. Lawrence, Miss Louisa Lawrence, Mrs. Cusick, Michael Cusick, J. H. Cusick, W. H. Locke, Mr. Loisel, William Lawson, Jr., Miss Mary McCaffery, S. Macklem, Dr. J. C. Mackenzie, Thomas W. Knox, John Mathews, Mr. Neale, Miss E. H. North, J. S. Owden, Alfred Purden, Capt. Woolmore Smith, Mrs. Woolmore Smith and child, Miss E. A. Thorp, Hon. P. Le Poer Trench, Charles Wright, Mrs. Charles Wright, Mr. Wadworth, Mr. Harris, Mr. Whitwill, Rev. W. R. Kenny, Mr. Wood.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:29 | Sun sets.....6:34 | Moon rises..3:51

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..3:27 | Gov. Island..9:16 | Hell Gate.10:38

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SUNDAY, April 9.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Sam Weller, (Br.,) Murray, Catania March 5, Messina 7th, Palermo 10th, Valencia 16th, and Gibraltar 19th, with fruit to Phelps Bros.—vessel to Tapscott Bros.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Olympia, (Br.,) Young, Leghorn Feb. 21, Naples 29th, Messina March 6th, Palermo 11th, and Cadiz 24th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers.

Steam-ship Somerset, (Br.,) Western, Bristol March 28, with mdse. and 68 passengers to W. D. Morgan.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse., &c., to J. F. Ames.

Ship Algoma, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Curry, Liverpool 64 ds., in ballast to J. F. Whitney & Co. Is anchored in Lower Bay for orders.

Bark J. J. Marsh, (of Haverhill,) Pickett, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar to Maitland, Phelps & Co.—vessel to John Zittlosen. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. W. gales; shifted cargo.

Schr. G. T. Hubbard, Loveland, Virginia, with pine wood.

Schr. Virginia, Dryen, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. Marcus Edwards, Clinch, Jacksonville 6 ds., with lumber to Slaght & Petty.

Schr. A. C. Lyon, Geoffreys, Baltimore, with coal.

Schr. A. Schleffer, Davis, Norfolk.

Schr. J. J. Merritt, Curtis, Virginia.

Schr. D. S. Miller, Scull, Virginia.

Schr. E. White, Gillett, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. C. Banks, Townsend, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. Neptune, Berry, Boston.

Schr. Idaho, Jameson, Boston, for Richmond, Va.

Schr. Sarah E. Smith, Griffin, Eastport, with fish to Jed Frye & Co.—vessel to John Boynton's Son.

Schr. J. K. Mundell, Sturges, George's Banks, with fish to Rogers & Co.

Schr. Young Teaser, Slocum, New-Bedford.

Schr. David Doane, Hall, New-Bedford.

Schr. Lida Babcock, Babcock, Harwich, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Gamecock, Smith, Millstone Point.

Schr. M. F. Webb, Allen, Norwich.

Schr. W. Morse, Ryder, Bath, Me.

Schr. Eclipse, Hall, Salem.

Schr. Elias Ross, Lewis, Providence.

Schr. Eliza Pharo, Watson, Providence.

Schr. Marion, Hall, Providence.

Schr. J. Terry, Orrison, Providence.

Schr. Calista, Whitten, Providence.

Schr. Sea Foam, Philbrook, Providence.

Schr. Katie J. Hoyt, Heaney, Newport.

Schr. Lille O. Wells, Marshall, Greenport.

Schr. Ella, Foster, New-Haven.

Schr. Sallie Burton, Morrell, New-Haven.

Schr. R. W. Godfrey, Batchler, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Etta E. Sylvester, Hopkins, Virginia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Emma F. Lewis, Higgins, Virginia, for New-Haven.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, N.; clear.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

PLYMOUTH, April 9.—The Hamburg-American steamer Wieland, Capt. Hebich, from New-York March 30, arr. here to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, April 10.—The Inman steamer City of Chester, Capt. Leitch, from New-York April 1, arr. here at 4:30 this morning.

1876.
SPRING OPENING.
Abbatt & Duyckinck,
764 Broadway, N. Y.,
HAVE OPENED THEIR CHOICE STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS IN CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND FANCY SUITINGS, FROM WHICH TO MAKE TO ORDER FOR GENTLEMEN, YOUTHS, BOYS, AND CHILDREN.
ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND STYLISH READY-MADE CLOTHING FOR YOUTHS, BOYS, AND CHILDREN. BOYS' SUITS, OUR OWN MAKE, OF ALL-WOOL CASSIMERE, $5, $6, $7, $8, $10, $12, AND UPWARD. A CALL IS SOLICITED.

House-furnishing Goods.
CHINA,
GLASS AND CROCKERY,
REFRIGERATORS,
SILVER, CUTLERY, COOKING UTENSILS,
COPPER, TIN, AND IRON GOODS.
KITCHEN OUTFITS, FROM..........$30 00
DINNER SETS, 100 PIECES.......... 16 50
GREAT BARGAINS IN FIRST-CLASS GOODS AT
E. D. Bassford
Cooper Institute, N.Y.
New Illustrated Catalogue (just out) sent free.

CLOTHING
FOR SPRING.
BROOKS BROTHERS,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND ST.
A GENERAL REDUCTION
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
READY-MADE SPRING
OVERCOATS
AT SPECIALLY LOW PRICES.

REMOVAL OF
GEO. C. FLINT & CO.
To 104 and 106 West 14th st.,
Between 6th and 7th avs., one door west of 6th av.,
MANUFACTURERS OF GOOD
FURNITURE
AT LOW PRICES.

CARPETS.
GREAT REDUCTION.
THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK OF MOQUETTES, VELVETS, BODY AND TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS.
OIL-CLOTHS, (All Widths.)
ENTIRE CARGO OF MATTINGS,
WHITE, RED, CHECK, and FANCY, from 20c. per yard.
LACE CURTAINS
from
ONE DOLLAR
per pair to the finest imported, (half price.)
SHEPPARD KNAPP,
NOS. 183 AND 185 6TH AV.,
ONE DOOR BELOW 13TH ST.
☞ Call and examine.